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BARBER-SURGEONS of London  
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This is very scarce  
S. Y.





Guildhall Library,

London, E.C.

15 Dec. 1894.

Dear Mr Young,

I have the pleasure of  
enclosing one of our duplicate  
copies of the charter of the  
Barber Surgeons Company, 1785,  
which the Library Committee  
hope you will do them the  
honour of accepting.

Yours faithfully,  
Charles Belch

Sidney Young Esq., F. S. A.



A

TRANSLATION of the CHARTER  
FROM THE LATIN,  
Granted by King HENRY VIII. to the Company  
of BARBERS of London; whereby they were  
made a CORPORATION;

ALSO

Transcripts of the LETTERS PATENT  
OF  
Several KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND;

WITH

ACTS of PARLIAMENT and BYE-LAWS  
RELATIVE TO THE  
BARBERS COMPANY;

RULES and ARTICLES of the ASSOCIATION  
OF

PERUKE-MAKERS, HAIR-DRESSERS, &c.

IN THE

Cities and Suburbs of *London* and *Westminster*;

TOGETHER WITH

ANSWERS to ADDRESSES from different  
Associations of the Profession in the Country;

AND A

LETTER of APPROBATION of the Society's  
Proceedings:

CONCLUDING WITH

Some REMARKS of the EDITOR.

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Sold by Mr. WARD, No. 33, Oxford-street, Mr. DAVIS,  
opposite St. Clement's Church-yard, Strand; Mr. ROWNEX,  
Holborn hill; and Mr. WILT, Leadenhall-street.



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*To the MASTER, WARDENS,  
and COURT of ASSISTANTS  
of the Worshipful COMPANY of  
BARBERS, of LONDON.*

GENTLEMEN,

**T**HE Editor, in the name of  
the Committee of the Association of Barbers, Hair-dressers, Peruke-makers, &c. in the Cities of and Suburbs of London and Westminster, (who have been favoured with your sanction and patronage in their procedure towards a reform of the trade, and with whose request for every lawful purpose to promote the prosperity thereof you have

A 2. cheerfully

cheerfully complied) begs leave to present their grateful acknowledgements.

The following sheets principally contain charters, acts of parliament, and bye-laws of the Barbers Company, granted or made in the reigns of several Kings and Queens of England, which are compiled with an intention of throwing light on the rights and privileges of that community. To which are annexed the proceedings, rules, &c. of the Association. But few remarks on the subject have been added, as being thought unnecessary to the present purpose, which is merely to give a faithful statement of facts, so far as appears to promote the interest of Barbbery. Confiding in the rectitude of their intentions, the Editor (in the name of the Association) craves protection

DEDICATION.

protection from the Company for  
this publication; to whom (with  
all due submission) it is inscribed,

By their obedient

Humble servant,

The EDITOR.

*London, Oct. 1785.*

CONTENTS.



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## C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> DDRESS to the Association of Hair-dressers, &c.	-	-	-	Page 9
Introduction	-	-	-	14
Translation of the Latin Charter	-	-	-	24
Act of Henry the Eighth	-	-	-	31
Rules, Orders, and Ordinances of the Barbers and Surgeons of London	-	-	-	40
Act of George the Second, disuniting the Barbers and Surgeons	-	-	-	51
Case of the Barbers, with Mr. Luders's Opinion				61
Letter from Mr. Smith to Thomas Erskine, Esq; with his Answers to several Questions therein proposed	-	-	-	75
Rules and Bye-laws of the Association	-	-	-	79
Articles relative to Journeymen and Masters	-	-	-	86
Renunciation of the Master Hair-dressers, &c.				93
Ditto of the Hair-merchants, &c. of London and Westminster	-	-	-	95
Rules for chusing the Society's Office-keepers	-	-	-	97

Address

<i>Address from the Association of Bath, with the Secretary's Answer</i>	- - -	99
<i>Ditto from the Wells Association, with ditto</i>	-	101
<i>Ditto from Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, with ditto</i>	- - - - -	103
<i>Letter of Approbation of the Society's Proceed- ings</i>	- - - - -	105
<i>Remarks of the Editor</i>	- - -	109
<i>Lists of the different Committees</i>	- - - - -	113
<i>List of Subscribers</i>	- - - - -	120

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E R R A T A.

Page 12, line 6, at the beginning, insert the word *the*.

P. 14, lines 3 and 4 from the bottom, for—that appendage to the person called the human hair, read—*that production of nature called, &c.*

P. 51, lines 8 and 9, for—Barber-Surgeon, read *Barber or Surgeon*.

Same p. line 12, for—Science of Surgery, read—*Science of Barbbery or Surgery*.

P. 53, line 4, omit the words *drawing of teeth*.

Same p. lines 10 and 11, for—and that the Barbers, or Barber-Surgeons, (more commonly so called) read—*and that the Barbers were more commonly called Barber-Surgeons, &c.*



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*An ADDRESS to the ASSOCIATION*  
*of HAIR-DRESSERS, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Editor is aware of the difficulty of the subject in which he is engaged, when he considers the diversity of opinions, interests, and connections, among so large a body of men as that of the Association in a reform of the Trade. This consideration suggests he may give offence to some individuals amongst them, though not in the least intended by him. He flatters himself common sense will justify the assertion, at least from the intention of it, as that would in some degree be clashing with his own interest; but should it be the case, it is too late to retract his promise to the Committee, of laying before the Association the most necessary matter required to a reform in the profession.

You will not, it is presumed, expect that the Editor of this publication should give his private opinion on matters of law, regarding the rights and privileges of the Barbers Company, as not coming within his province; he therefore deems it not his duty, in that particular; but rather simply to ar-

B

range

range and compile copies of letters patent, charters, acts of parliament, and by-laws relative to the company, for your inspection ; together with the rules of the association, and articles between masters and journeymen, for the better regulation of the latter ; agreeable to the promise of a former Committee.

It may not be altogether unnecessary to give some reason for the necessity of a reform in the trade, to bring it back to its original institution and regulation ; though many of the association are already in possession of the facts.

The most oppressive of those growing evils in the profession is that of teaching servants and other persons the most lucrative branch of the trade of a barber, &c. without serving a lawful apprenticeship to it, whereby more than a third part of the emoluments that would arise to the profession are prevented, by their dressing ladies and gentlemens hair in the capacity of servants ; besides, many so taught have afterwards assumed masters of the trade, at a few pounds expence, and the regular professors, by such practices, are injured in their interest, and degraded as a community : Those act in direct opposition to the statute of the 31st of Elizabeth, which is here recited, for the information of the reader, viz.

*Stat. 31, El. 5.* “ And be it further enacted,  
“ by the authority aforesaid, that after the first day  
“ of May next coming it shall not be lawful to  
“ any person or persons, other than such as now  
“ do lawfully use or exercise any art, mystery, or  
“ manual occupation, to set up, occupy, use or  
“ exercise

“ exercise any craft, mystery, or occupation, now  
 “ used or occupied within the realm of England or  
 “ Wales, except he shall have been brought up  
 “ therein seven years at the least as an apprentice, in  
 “ manner and form abovesaid ; nor to set any per-  
 “ son to work in such mystery, art, or occupation,  
 “ being not a workman at this day, except he shall  
 “ have been an apprentice as is abovesaid, or else,  
 “ having been an apprentice as is abovesaid, shall or  
 “ will become a journeyman or hired by the year ;  
 “ upon pain that every person wittingly offending  
 “ or doing the contrary shall forfeit and lose, for  
 “ every default, forty shillings for every month.”

Numerous academies have been opened for the  
 abovesaid purpose of teaching servants and others,  
 and pompous handbills are given to decoy the igno-  
 rant, with information that *ladies maids* and *valet*  
*de chambres* are taught to cut and dress hair in *per-*  
*fection*, in the space of one month, for trivial sums,  
 and ladies to dress their own hair in a few lessons.  
*Footmen* advertise their return from finishing their  
*studies* in France and Italy ; and one, more confi-  
 dent than the rest, exhibits his Gorgon head-dresses  
 against the wall of his house, as a specimen of his  
*taste* in the display of his hair-dressing abilities.  
 But, were this the worst we could say, the trade  
 (comparatively speaking) would suffer little from  
 those gentlemens abilities. It is those who have a  
 reputation in and a legal right to the profession,  
 who have given it the deepest wound by such prac-  
 tices.\*



tices.\* Pity it is that such men should fall so low to grasp a little present gain, and sacrifice every idea in that respect of principle and honour, having neither conscience to feel, nor shame to blush, but wilfully seek the ruin of the trade, and perhaps in end that of their own!

The Committee, gentlemen, have been indefatigable in their labours to bring forward a reform of such abuses, with no little expence to themselves, as well as to the Association; and, we are sorry to say, their endeavours have not met with that return as might have been expected; but it has happened to them, as is generally the case with the most active persons in large communities: Discontent and aspersions have been industriously spread, to the discredit of some whose situations have rendered them the most active in the business; with reflections that the society's money has been misapplied, or squandered away: such a charge being very unfair, without an investigation of the matter, (if we may give it so soft a name;) nevertheless, every subscriber is at liberty to scrutinize the papers relative to the whole transactions of the different committees, of monies received and expended since the commencement of the association; and which, the Editor is persuaded, if done, it will be satisfactory to those who have presided in the chair, by their refusing such a charge; as every transaction of their's was  
by

\* Those are such of the trade as have withstood every entreaty and solicitation of the association, since their first commencement, to desist from so notorious a practice as that of teaching persons to dress hair, without being regular apprentices.

by consent of the committee, which will make their uprightness appear more conspicuous ; should that be the case, intimation and distrust of a different tendency will set with a bad grace on the face of suspicious persons and-bold calumniators.

Honest men will never be afraid of having their conduct put to the test ; and it must be the glory of every man of principle to have his character cleared up, that it may shine the brighter. The Editor never conceived that he should have been obligated in this publication to vindicate his own or any other person's conduct, who has had the honour to be at the head of the association ; but he wishes to evince the mislead, to clear up the doubts of others, to frustrate the machinations of the suspicious, and stop the tongues of the licentious.

To such of the association who have confidence in the rectitude and disinterestedness of those having passed the chair, and of their promoting the prosperity of the trade—the Editor, for himself, and in the names of his brother Chairmen and the Committee, will ever think it a duty to bear a grateful sense of their good opinion.

To whom all due respect is ascribed,

By their obedient and devoted servant,

T H E E D I T O R.

*London, Oct. 1785.*

INTRODUCTION.

## INTRODUCTION.

**T**HE science or trade of Barbery has ever been distinguished in all polite nations with marks of approbation, in both antient and modern times. The Greeks and Romans have regarded its professors; the French and Germans to this day pay them the same respect; and former Kings and Queens of England have honoured them with their particular attention, by granting them privileges, exemptions, and other immunities; shewing thereby a favourable opinion of their utility and consequence.\*

The nobility in general, of refined ideas and liberal sentiments, have ever retained the same judgement of them, and treated them with that respect their rank in life deserved; but they are compelled to own, it has not always been so observed by others in general. The happy period is near at hand, which promises a fairer prospect.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Barbers Company having, in their wisdom, determined a general reform in the trade, and to support those rights and privileges granted them  
by

\* It appears from a just ground of reason, that when nature's wants are supplied, ornamenting the human figure is the next attended to; particularly that appendage to the person called the human hair, which, both for cleanliness and giving a graceful appearance, may be stiled its native beauty.



by royal authority, encourages every legal professor of it to look up to the Company with confidence, having every reason to expect, that their coincidence with the Association to complete such salutary purposes will produce their mutual prosperity.

To accomplish this purpose, unity in the trade is only required; to which many in the profession are yet very slack or lukewarm. To rouse such persons, the Editor thinks he cannot say more to the purpose than is contained in the following speech, delivered at a general meeting of the trade.—

“ Mr. President,

“ I Look around me this day, with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, to behold such a respectable and numerous meeting of the Masters of the Profession.

“ I have some remarks relative to the Trade to make, in the hearing of the company present.

“ Those Gentlemen are called together, Sir, by request of the Committee of the Cities of London and Westminster, to receive information of the transactions relative to the business of the Association; particularly regarding monies received and expended, since its first commencement to the present time. I flatter myself, Sir, as being one of that collective body, that the confidence reposed in us will be fully answered.

“ Many Gentlemen present are already in possession of most part of the proceedings of the Committee; but I am persuaded, when I speak of the  
Trade

Trade at large, most of them are strangers to the very principle of our intended reform. For which reason, I think it my duty to throw all the light in my power on the subject, that the present time will admit of.

“ The Trade at large cannot but be deeply sensible of the declension of it's respectability and emoluments, in all it's branches; which this Association have stood forth to regain. Let no Gentleman start at the expression—it is to be effected by unanimity and perseverance. The field is too large to traverse in this place at present: as I have many particulars to touch upon, I shall be as short as possible the subject will admit of.

“ I will first take a transient glance at the success already gained by the Association—I mean their being supplied with reputable Journeymen. In time past, both Masters and Men of fair character have been sufferers, by those who had the sole disposal of Men to the places of Masters, by a partial attention to persons in the trade, who were the most lucrative to them. I shall not point out at present the various ways; most persons (before me) must know, and many have severely felt. As to the Journeymen of moral principles, just mentioned, they are happy in the reform; having formerly had the galling humiliation of seeing men of the most abandoned principles preferred before them, according to the caprice or interest of their lordly masters. Nevertheless, we must justify some, who have not exercised their power with such injustice, otherwise they would

would not have shewn themselves such staunch friends to the Association.

Here I stand astonished at many of the Profession, who oppose their own interest in the business of regulating the Journeymen, and, either through blindness of understanding, or perverseness of will, coincide with the opposers of their prerogative: such men court the lash, and bow their necks to the yoke.

You, Gentlemen of the Association, have stepped forth in your own cause, and have had compassion on others; you have taken the blind by the hand, and supported the lame; you have instructed the ignorant, and have brought back many of those who were out of the way; and ere long I presume will chastise the guilty and audacious.

For your generous endeavours, should you not meet with suitable returns of gratitude, your own hearts will yield you ample pleasure and satisfaction; as your efforts are founded in truth and justice. Men of a different aspect seek their private interest—Blinded by avarice, they are too short-sighted either to perceive their own, or public utility, of whom they are a part.

The decline of the reputation, as well as emoluments of the Profession, having become too conspicuous to be denied, and it's ruinous effects severely felt by numbers in this Metropolis, and by the Trade in general, which have induced the Association to inquire into the original cause of it; and, having maturely weighed and considered every relative circumstance, they are strongly led to believe, the

principal cause arises from persons who have not served a regular Apprenticeship, yet profess the the occupation of Hair-dressing, &c. servants who have been unlawfully taught practice the profession; such injurious practices, if not speedily suppressed, threaten the ruin of the Trade.

“ Therefore the Society, finding from their charters that they are in possession of sufficient power to punish such delinquents, and prevent future invaders, have united themselves. Nothing then, but an unanimous perseverance in putting into execution the laws which the Trade has been from time to time possessed of, in different reigns, at this alarming period can have the desired effect.

“ May we not conclude then, that unanimity and perseverance will not be found wanting for so salutary a purpose?—It has already appeared—no less than six hundred of the Trade have given their approbation and sanction to the design within the short time of the first three months.

“ It is therefore now submitted to the general sense of the Profession, this important question, namely, whether they will suffer the Trade to continue in it's present declining state,—which deprives it's followers of half their emoluments, as well as prevents a mutual confidence and good understanding amongst one another, and to unite firmly in one interest to raise the Profession (which was formerly a credit to it's practitioners) from the degradation it has met with, and the contempt it has undergone, and which might follow by suffering such depredators as have intruded themselves upon us.

—What



—What man of spirit will hesitate a moment, when the means are already in his hands for it's restoration?

“ It is true—efforts have been made from every secret spring by our opposers—but the Committee have hitherto combated and conquered, and still go on, “ from conquering to conquer.”—The Hair Merchants are our own.—The Journeymen are defeated.—But ah! strange to tell!—the Trade—the Trade—are our only foes—

“ To the Hair-Merchants we give due applause, for not only seconding, but liberally supporting our project of Reform; excepting a few individuals, whose characters are too contemptible for us to notice:—Their names and places of abode are known to the Association, and I flatter myself will be noticed by them; no more.—But what shall we say, or how deplore the fainting heart of some subscribers, who repent of their donations to the Society and profess to be enemies rather than friends: who lift up their voices against us, and like Judas betray the cause.

“ Opposition from the Journeymen might at first be expected; but their machinations being frustrated, their enchantments broken, and their conduct inspected under proper authority and regulation, the Association from them have nothing to fear; but in what language shall we express ourselves of those of the Trade we have just named: I will arrange them who stand aloof from the Association under the denomination of the five following descriptions: The first under that of Poverty, the

second Ignorance, the third Audaciousness, the fourth Craftiness, the fifth that of Pride or an affected superiority.

“ Poverty has the right of plea, and must be heard and excused with tenderness. Ignorance ought to undergo discipline; yet I despair of a cure, if Solomon be right.

“ The audacious break through the fences of the Trade—nothing but sharp discipline can stop those invaders.

“ The crafty, the smooth, the designing; the Vicars of Bray, like Punch in a puppet shew, change their faces as it suits their purposes; and act the farce most pleasing to the palate of their customers. Thus they wrap themselves up in their craftiness, and fall in love with their own wisdom.

“ Those are things of my aversion—Shall I spare them? No—If I do, let the Association brand me with the names of coward and traitor.—But ah! I must step cautiously on this ground, for I walk amongst briars and thorns; yet I feel my heart yielding to give them “ a little more space for repentance, if peradventure there may yet be hope.”

“ Some mens understandings are too weak to be reformed; others are too wise in their own conceit, and determine matters as soon as they are propounded to them, without a fair investigation, and solve all questions by a partial opinion of their own good sense.

“ The fifth and last complexion of men in the Trade are those who set themselves above the Profession, and think it beneath them to unite with  
the

the Association in a Reform of the Business. Some are copartners in other trades; others have joined professions different to their own: but does that excuse them from taking an active part in establishing a reform? Does not their own interest, as a duty, lead them to it?—Surely no man will have the audacity to assert the contrary. If it is a truth that a reformation will yield any advantage to the Profession, will those (supposed) Gentlemen be coy in partaking any benefit arising from such reform? I will not so much as doubt the contrary. Why then, in the name of justice, not come forward, and help to bear the burthen of the business?—The cause is spirited, noble, and justifiable. Success is in view.—If such partake of the honours, why not wage the war? Before the brow is bound with laurel, the arm must wield the sword.—But perhaps I have claimed too great an equality with these gentlemen—Equality, did I say? Let us try the claim: what they were, and what they are, makes nothing to me; they are of the Trade, and therefore, in defiance of pride, they are Tradesmen; and, whatever they may suppose to the contrary, they come under the epithet BARBER. Many of their pedigree we know, and without blushing can say, those of the Association are not a whit behind them. Why then this assumed consequence, this backwardness to coincide, and give mutual assistance to the prosperity of the Trade?—Forbid it shame; forbid it manly sense; forbid it avarice; forbid it indolence.—Pity that men should deviate from the spirit of unity, by an incorrigible

corrigible contracted spirit of pride ! it being the very bane of society, and makes the whole fabric shake to the center, and tremble for it's existence.

“ The Association turn their eyes to a fairer prospect, and seek redress from the Unity of the Trade, and their Chartered Rights, to restore their tranquility.

“ We have seen the instruments of power defeated;\* and will any give them countenance, to strengthen their hands against ourselves? Will those that refuse uniting with us employ and encourage men without characters, and of doubtful principles; who have indeed pretended to join with us in a reform; but can two sets of men co-exist in one cause, whose principles are in many respects opposite to each other? Would it not be giving the reformation an appearance of novelty and violence?

“ We friendly expostulated with them, that they had been guilty of indiscretion; that they had gone so far as to overturn themselves. Can oaths and imprecations produce a reform to oppose the Masters in their rightful claim?—I am of a different opinion. And will a perseverance in the same mistaken conduct salve their misjudged conscience? Surely no: A recantation and repentance are the only balm to heal the wound, and make reparation.

“ The facts which I have stated call aloud for your attention, and the exertion of each individual before me to endeavour all in his power for the salvation  
of

\* The Journeymen, and some of the Hair-merchants.

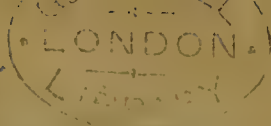


of the Trade. The Liverymen of the Barbers Company have requested with one voice the acting powers, for the exertion of their laws in right of their privileges; and their request hath been granted them; the advice of the most approved Counsel gives the most flattering hope of success; and every exertion of the Association brightens with a fair aspect: nothing is now wanted, but an exertion of your generous contribution, to crown their success."

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TRANSLATION *from the Latin of the* CHARTER  
*granted by King HENRY VIII. to the COMPANY*  
*of BARBERS.*

**H**ENRY, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland; To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: We have inspected the letters patent of the Lord Henry the Seventh, late King of England, our most illustrious father, concerning the confirmation made in these words: Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: We have inspected the letters patent of the Lord Edward the Fourth, late King of England, our progenitor of illustrious memory, made in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: Know ye, that we, considering how our beloved honest and free men of the Mystery of Barbers of our City of London, exercising the Mystery or Art of Surgeons, as well respecting wounds, bruises, hurts, and other infirmities of our liegemen, and healing and curing the same, as in letting blood, and drawing such our liegemens teeth, have for a long time undergone and supported, and daily do undergo and support, great and manifold labours and applications; and also how, through the ignorance, negligence, and unskillfulness of some of the said Barbers, as well of the Freemen of our said City, as of other Surgeons



geons who are Foreigners and not Freemen of the said City, and who daily resort to the said City, and are not sufficiently skilled, whereby very many and almost infinite evils have hitherto happened to many of our liegemen, in their wounds, hurts, bruises, and other infirmities, by such Barbers and Surgeons, on account of their defect in healing and curing; from which cause some of our said liegemen have gone the way of all flesh, and others, through the same cause, have been by every one given over as incurable and past relief; and as it is to be dreaded, that similar or greater evils may in future arise on this head, unless proper remedy is by us speedily provided for the same: We, therefore, affectionately weighing and considering that such evils do happen to our liegemen, for want of the examination, corrections, and punishments, by a due Superior of such Barbers and Surgeons as are insufficiently skilled and instructed in the said Mysteries or Arts as aforesaid, have, at the humble request of our beloved honest and free men of the said Mystery of Barbers in our said City, granted to them, that the said Mysteries, and all men of the said Mystery, of the City aforesaid, shall be in fact and name ONE BODY, and ONE PERPETUAL COMMUNITY; and that two Principals of the said Community shall, with the consent of twelve persons, or at least eight, of the said Community, who are best skilled in the mysteries of Surgeons, every year elect and make out of the said Community two Masters or Rulers of the utmost skill, to superintend, rule, and govern the Mystery and

D

Community

Community aforesaid, and all men of the said Mystery, and of the businesses of the same, for ever. And that the said Masters or Rulers, and Community, shall have a perpetual succession and common seal to serve for the affairs of the said Community for ever; and that they and their successors for ever shall be able and capable in law to acquire and possess, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, to the value of five marks per annum; besides all reprises; and that they, by the names of Masters or Governors of the Mystery of Barbers of London shall be able to plead and implead before all Judges in all courts and in all actions; and that the said Master or Rulers, and Community, and their successors, may lawfully and discreetly assemble themselves, and make statutes and ordinances for the wholesome government, superintendance, and correction of the said Mysteries, according to the exigency of the necessity, as often and whenever it may be requisite, lawfully and unpunishably, without leave or hindrance of us, our heirs, or successors, Justices, Collectors, Sheriffs, Coroners, or any other Bailiffs or Ministers of us, our heirs, or successors; provided that such statutes and ordinances are not in any ways contrary to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England. We further will and grant, for us and our heirs and successors, as far as in us lies, that the Masters or Rulers of the aforesaid Community, for the time being, and their successors for ever, shall have the superintendance, examination, correction, and government of all and singular the  
 Freemen



Freemen of the said City, who are Surgeons, exercising the Mystery of Barbers within the said City ; and of all other foreign Surgeons whomsoever, in any wise practising and using the said Mystery of Surgeons in the said City, and the suburbs thereof, and the punishment of them, as well freemen as strangers, for their offences in not perfectly following, practising, and exercising the said Mystery ; and also the superintendance and inspection of all kinds of instruments, plaisters, and other medicines, and their recipes, by such said Barbers and Surgeons given, applied, and used, for our liege men, for curing and healing their wounds, bruises, hurts, and such kind of infirmities, when and as often as shall be requisite for the convenience and utility of the said liege men ; so that punishment of such Barbers exercising the said Mystery of Surgeons, and such foreign Surgeons, so offending in the premises, be executed by fines, amerciaments, and imprisonments of their bodies, and by other reasonable and suitable means ; and that no Barber exercising the said Mystery of Surgeons in the said City and suburbs thereof, or any other foreign Surgeon whatsoever, shall in future be admitted to follow, practice, and exercise the said Mystery of Surgeons, in any wise, within the said City or the suburbs thereof, unless he be first approved by the said Magistrates or Rulers, or their successors, for this purpose, able and sufficient as skilled in the said Mystery ; and for his plenary approbation in this behalf, by the said Magistrates or Rulers, presented to the Mayor of the said City for the time being, we

also will and grant for us our heirs and successors, as far as in us lies, that neither the said Masters or Rulers, and Community, of the said Mystery of Barbers, nor their successors, nor any of them, shall hereafter in any wise be summoned or appointed within our said City and the suburbs thereof, nor any one of them be summoned or appointed on any assizes, juries, inquests, inquisitions, attainders, or other recognizances, within the said City and suburbs thereof, for the time to come, before the Mayor or Sheriffs or Coroners of our said City for the time being, by any summoning officer or officers, or by his or their servants, although the said juries, inquisitions, or recognizances should be summoned on a writ or writs of right of us or our heirs; but that the said Masters or Rulers, and Community, of the said Mystery, and their successors, and every of them, shall from henceforth for ever be peaceably and entirely exonerated towards us, our heirs and successors, and towards the Mayor or Sheriffs of our said City for the time being, and every of their officers and servants, by these presents. And further, we, in consideration of the premises, do, of our special grace, for us and our successors, grant to the said Masters or Rulers, and Community, of the said Mystery of Barbers, and their successors, this liberty, to wit, that they, in all future times, may admit and receive persons apt and sufficiently skilled and informed in the said Mystery of Surgeons, and by the Masters or Rulers for the time being of the said Mystery in manner aforesaid approved, and presented to the Mayor of  
the

the said City for the time being as aforesaid, into the said Mystery of Barbers, to the freedoms of said City, to be held and enjoyed according to the custom of the said City; and no other persons whomsoever, nor in any other manner; any mandate or requisition of us, our heirs or successors, by written letters or otherwise howsoever made or to be made, to the contrary notwithstanding. And although the said Masters or Rulers, and Community, and their successors, should contumaciously use this liberty in future, against any mandate or requisition of us, our heirs, or successors, or any others whomsoever to be made in form aforesaid, neither they nor any one of them shall in any wise incur any fine, contempt, or loss, towards us, our heirs or successors, or any damage or punishment in their goods or bodies, or towards any other persons whosoever, on that account; and this without fine or fee, for the sealing of these presents to be done, paid, or otherwise rendered unto us; any statute, ordinance, or any act to the contrary, before this time published, made, ordained, or provided, notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the first year of our reign. And we, holding the aforesaid letters, and all and every thing therein contained, valid and agreeable, do, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, accept and approve the same; and to our beloved liege men, Richard Hayward, James Holland, John Robertson, and John Boteler, the present  
Masters

Masters or Rulers of the said Mystery of Barbers and Surgeons in our said City, and to their successors, do by these presents ratify and confirm, in manner as the said letters do reasonably manifest. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the fifth day of December, in the fifteenth year of our reign. We also, holding the said letters, and all and every thing therein contained, valid and agreeable, do, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, accept and approve them, and to our beloved liege men, John Peerfon, William Kyrkeby, Thomas Gybson, and Thomas Martin, the present Masters or Rulers of the Mystery of Barbers and Surgeons in our said City, and to their successors, do by these presents ratify and confirm, in manner as the said letters do reasonably manifest. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the twelfth day of March, in the third year of our reign.

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*An ACT of PARLIAMENT passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of HENRY VIII. wherein the privileges of the BARBERS and SURGEONS are set forth.*

The authority and liberties of Barbers and Surgeons in London, being made of one Company.

**T**HE King our Sovereign Lord, by the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, by all their common assents, duly pondering, among other things necessary for the common wealth of this realm, that it is very expedient and needful to provide for men expert in the science of Physic and Surgery, for the health of man's body, when infirmities and sickness shall happen, for the due exercise and maintenance whereof, good and necessary acts be already made and provided; (2) yet nevertheless, forasmuch as within the City of London, where men of great experience, as well in speculation as in practice of the science and faculty of Surgery, be abiding and inhabiting, and have more commonly the daily exercise and experience of the same science of Surgery, than is had or used within any parts of this realm; and by occasion thereof many expert persons be brought up under them as their servants, apprentices, and others, who by the exercise and diligent information of their said masters, as well now as hereafter, shall exercise the said science within divers other parts of this realm, to the great relief, comfort, and succour of much people, and to the sure safeguard of their  
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bodily health, their limbs, and lives; (3) and forasmuch as within the said City of London there be now two severall and distinct Companies of Surgeons, occupying and exercising the said science and faculty of Surgery, the one Company being commonly called the Barbers of London, and the other Company called the Surgeons of London; (4)

By whom and at what time Barbers of London were incorporate.

which Company of Barbers be incorporated to sue and be sued by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of the Barbers of London, by virtue and authority of the letters patents under the great seal of the late King of famous memory, King Edward the fourth, dated at Westminster the four and twentieth day of February, in the first year of his reign, which afterward, as well by our most dread Sovereign Lord, as by the right noble and virtuous Prince King Henry the seventh, father unto the King's Most Excellent Highness now being, were and be confirmed, as by sundry letters patents thereof made, amongst other things in the same contained, more at large may appear; (5) and the other Company, called the Surgeons, be not incorporate, nor have any manner of corporation;

The benefit like to ensue by joining the Barbers and Surgeons in one Company.

(6) which two severall and distinct Companies of Surgeons were necessary to be united, and made one body corporate, to the intent that, by their union and often assembly together, the good and due order, exercise, and knowledge in the science or faculty of Surgery, should be, as well

well in speculation as in practice, both to themselves and all other their said servants and apprentices, now and hereafter to be brought up under them, and by their learning, and diligent and ripe informations, more perfect, speedy, and effectual remedy should be, than it hath been, or should be if the said two Companies of Barbers and Surgeons should continue severed asunder, and not joined together, as they before this time have been, and used themselves, not meddling together; (7) wherefore, in consideration of the premisses, be it enacted by the King our Sovereign Lord, and by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and by the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said

The Barbers and Surgeons of London made one Company, and incorporated.

two severall and distinct Companies of Surgeons, that is to say both the Barbers and the Surgeons, and every person of them, being a freeman of either of the said Companies, after the custom of the said City of London, and their successors, from henceforth immediately be united, and made one entire and whole body corporate, and one commonalty perpetual, which at all times hereafter shall be called by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, for evermore, and by no other name; (8) and by the same name to implead and be impleaded before all manner of Justices, in all Courts, in all manner of actions and suits; (9) and also to purchase, enjoy, and take to them,

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and to their successors, all manner of lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, whatsoever they be; (10) and also shall have a common seal, to serve for the business of the said Company and Corporation for ever; (11) and by the same name peaceably, quietly, and indefeasibly shall have, possess, and enjoy to them, and to their successors for ever all such lands and tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Company or Commonalty of Barbers have and enjoy, to the use of the said Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers of London; (12) and also peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all and singular benefits, grants, liberties, privileges, franchises, and free customs, and also all manner of other things at any time given or granted unto the said Companies of Barbers or Surgeons, by whatsoever name or names they or any of them were called, and which they or any of them now have, or any of their predecessors have had, by acts of parliament, letters patents of the King's Highness, or other his most noble progenitors, or otherwise by any lawful means have had at any time afore this present act, in as large and ample manner, and form, as they or any of them have, had, might, or should enjoy the same, this union or conjunction of the said Companies together notwithstanding; (13) and as largely to have and enjoy the premisses, as if the same were and had been specially and particularly expressed, and declared with the best and clearest words and terms in the law, to all intents and purposes;



purposes; (14) and that all persons of the said

The Barbers and Surgeons in London exempt from bearing of arms, or to be in watches or inquests. 5 H. VIII. c. 6.

Company now incorporate by this present act, and their successors, that shall be lawfully admitted and approved to occupy Surgery, after the form of the statute in that case

ordained and provided, shall be exempt from bearing of armor, or to be put in any watches or inquests; (15) and that they and their successors shall have the search, oversight, punishment, and correction, as well of free men as of foreign, for such offences as they or any of them shall commit or do against the good order of Barbbery or Surgery, as afore this time among the said Mystery

and Company of Barbers of London 19 H. VII. c. 7. hath been used and accustomed,

according to the good and politic rules and ordinances by them made, and approved by the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, and two Chief Justices of either bench, or any three of them, after the form of the statute in that case after ordained and provided.

II. And further be it enacted by the authority afore said, That the said Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, and their successors yearly for ever, after their said discretions, at their free

The Surgeons may take yearly one condemned person for anatomie.

liberty and pleasure, shall and may have and take, without contradiction, four persons condemned, adjudged, and put to death for felony,

by the due order of the King's laws of this

realm, for anatomies, without any farther suit or labour to be made to the King's Highness, his heirs, or successors, for the same; (2) and to make incision of the same dead bodies, or otherwise to order the same after their said discretions, at their pleasures, for their further and better knowledge, instruction, insight, learning, and experience in the said science or faculty of Surgery; (3) saving unto all persons, their heirs and successors, all such right, title, interest, and demand, which they or any of them might lawfully claim to have in or to any of the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances belonging unto the said Company of Barbers and Surgeons, or any of them, at any time after the making of this act, in as ample manner and form as they or any of them had or ought to have heretofore; any thing in this present act comprised to the contrary herof in any wise notwithstanding.

III. And forasmuch as such persons using the mystery or faculty of Surgery, oftentimes meddle and take into their cure and houses such sick and diseased persons as have been infected with the pestilence, great pox, and such other contagious infirmities, do use or exercise Barbery, as waining or shaving, or other feats thereunto belonging, which is very perilous for infecting the King's liege people resorting to their shops and houses, there being washed or shaven: (2) Wherefore it is now enacted, ordained, and provided, by the

No Barber in London shall use Surgery, authority aforesaid, That no manner of person within the City of London, suburbs of the same, and one mile com-

pass of the said City of London, after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God next coming, using any Barbery or Shaving, or that hereafter shall use any Barbery or Shaving within the said City of London, suburbs, or one mile circuit of the same City of London, he nor they, nor none other for them, to his or their use, shall occupy any Surgery, letting of blood, or any other thing belonging to Surgery, drawing of teeth only except. (3)

And furthermore in like manner, nor any Surgeon in London use Barbery. whosoever that useth the Mystery or Craft of Surgery within the circuit aforesaid, as long as he shall fortune to use the said Mystery or Craft of Surgery, shall in no wise occupy nor exercise the feat or craft of Barbery or Shaving, neither by himself, nor by none other for him, to his or their use: (4) And moreover, that all manner of persons using Surgery for the time being, as well freemen as foreigners, aliens, and strangers, within the said City of London, before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, shall have

Every Surgeon of London shall have a sign at his door.

an open sign on the street-side where they shall fortune to dwell, that all the King's liege people there passing by may know at all times whither to resort for their remedies in time of necessity.

None shall be a Barber in London, but a Freeman of that Company.

IV. And further be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no manner of person, after the said feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, presume to keep any shop of Barbery or Shaving within the City of London, except he

he be a Freeman of the same Corporation or Company.

Four Wardens shall be chosen, and their authority.

V. And furthermore, at such times as have been heretofore accustomed, there shall be chosen by the same Company four Masters or Governors of the same Corporation or Company; of the which four, two of them shall be expert in Surgery, and the other two in Barbery; (2) which four Masters, and every of them, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, during their said office, to have the oversight, search, punishment, and correction of all such defaults and inconveniences as shall be found among the said Company using Barbery or Surgery, as well of freemen as foreigners, aliens or strangers, within the City of London and the circuits aforesaid, after their said discretions: (3) And if any person or persons using any Barbery or Surgery, at any time hereafter offend in any of these articles aforesaid, then, for every month the said persons so offending, shall lose, forfeit and pay 5*l.* the one moiety thereof to the King our Sovereign Lord, and the other moiety to the person that will or shall sue therefor by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any of the King's Courts, wherein no wager of law, essoin or protection, shall be admitted or allowed in the same.

The forfeitures of offenders.

VI. Provided that the said Barbers and Surgeons, and every of them, shall bear and pay lot and scot, and such other charges as they and their predecessors have been accustomed to pay within the said City



City of London ; this act, nor any thing herein contained, to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Any person may keep a Barber or Surgeon as his servant.

VII. Provided alway, and be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to any of the King's subjects, not being a Barber or Surgeon, to retain, have, and keep in his house as his servant, any person being a Barber or Surgeon, which shall or may use or exercise those arts and faculties of Barbery or Surgery, or either of them, in his master's house, or elsewhere by his master's licence or commandment ; any thing in this act above-written to the contrary notwithstanding.

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*The RULES, ORDERS, and ORDINANCES of the MISTERY and COMMONALTY of BARBERS and SURGEONS of LONDON, which were made and ordained by a Court of Assistants of the said Mistery and Commonalty, at their Common-Hall in Monkwell-street, upon the thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini 1708; and which were afterwards allowed and approved by the Right Honourable William Lord Cowper, Baron of Wingham, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain; the Right Honourable Sir John Holt, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Pleas, to be holden before our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, the sixth day of April, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne.*

**T**O all people to whom these presents shall come, We, the Right Honourable William Lord Cowper, Baron of Wingham, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain; Sir John Holt, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Pleas to be holden before our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, send greeting, in Our Lord God Everlasting: Whereas, in and by a certain act of parliament, enacted and made at Westminster, the five and twentieth day of January, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Henry  
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the Seventh, it was amongst other things ordained, established, and enacted, that no Master, Wardens and Fellowships of Crafts or Mifteries, nor any of them, nor any Rulers of Guilds or Fraternities, should take upon them to make any acts or ordinances, nor to execute any acts and ordinances by them before that time made, in disinherittance or diminution of the King's prerogative, nor of other nor against the common profit of the people, but that the same acts or ordinances be examined and approved by the Chancellor, Treasurer of England, or Chief Justices of either benches, or three of them, or before both the Justices of the Assize in their circuits or progress in that shire where such acts or ordinances be made, upon pain of forfeiture of forty pounds for every time they shall do the contrary, as by the same act of parliament doth appear. And whereas also, by a certain other act of parliament, enacted and made in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, it was, among other things, enacted, That is to say, both the Barbers and the Surgeons of London, and every person of them, being a freeman of either of the same companies, after the custom of the City of London, and their successors, from thenceforth immediately shall be united and made one entire and whole body corporate, and one commonalty perpetual, by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, for ever thereafter, and by no other name; and shall also peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all and

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singular benefits, grants, liberties, privileges, franchises, free customs, and other things, at any time given or granted unto the said Companies of Barbers and Surgeons, by whatsoever name or names they or any of them were called, and which they or any of them, or any of their predecessors, had by act of parliament, letters patent, or otherwise, by any lawful means afore the same act, in as large and ample manner and form as they or any of them had or might enjoy the same union of the same Companies notwithstanding; and that they and their successors shall have the search, oversight, punishment, and correction, as well of free men as of foreign, for such offences as they or any of them shall commit or do against the good order of Barberie or Surgery as afore that time amongst the said Mistry and Company of Barbers of London had been used and accustomed, according to the good and politic rules and ordinances by them made and approved by the said Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, and two Chief Justices, or any three of them, after the form of the statute in that case ordained and provided; and that the said Master or Governors of the same Corporation or Company, and every of them, shall have full power and authority from time to time during their said office to have the oversight, search, punishment, and correction of all such defaults and inconveniencies as shall be found amongst the said Company using Barberie or Surgery as well of free-men as foreign aliens and strangers within the said City of London and suburbs of the same, and one  
 mile



mile compass of the said City of London, after their discretions, as at large appeareth in and by the said act of parliament. And whereas also sundry rules, orders, ordinances and oaths have been heretofore, antiently, and from time to time successively made and ordained, and by the several Masters or Governors of the said Mistery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, executed, for the better order and government of all such persons as well foreign as free, and as well aliens and denizens as naturalized and native subjects of this realm of England, as then did, or then after should, for their private gain or profit, profess or exercise the same arts or misteries, or either of them. And whereas his late Most Excellent Majesty King Charles the First, by his letters patent, dated and made the fifteenth day of August, in the fifth year of his reign, did, for the causes and considerations therein contained, among other things, grant unto the said Masters or Governors of the said Mistery and Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons of London, and their successors, that as well all and every the then freemen of that company as foreigners, either native subjects of this realm, or aliens professing and exercising for their own private gain or profit the Arts or Misteries of Barbers or Surgeons, or either of them, within the Cities of London and Westminster, the liberties and suburbs thereof, and in all other towns, hamlets, and places whatsoever, within the distance of seven miles of the said City of London, as well within the liberties as

without, (except such physicians as are therein excepted) should be, from time to time thereafter, subject and liable to the power, survey, search, examination, government, summons, convocations, ordinance, oaths, corrections, and to all impositions, taxations, and collections whatsoever, of the said Masters or Governors, and their successors; and to all and every the payments of money, charges, fines, amerciaments, imprisonments, pains and penalties whatsoever, by the said Masters or Governors from time to time for the time being inflicted or imposed. And that all and every such persons professing or exercising the said misteries and arts, or either of them, within the said cities, suburbs, limits, and precincts of seven miles aforesaid, (except as afore excepted) should be bound and subject to the same laws, ordinances, oaths, impositions, taxations, fines, imprisonments, distresses, penalties, precepts, and constitutions, whereunto the Barbers and Surgeons of the said City of London, by any act of parliament, or by any charters or letters patent heretofore made or granted unto the said Masters or Governors of the said Mystery or Commonalty, by any name whatsoever, were or ought to be bound; and did thereby further ordain and grant unto the said Masters or Governors, and their successors, that it should be lawful for them, and for the Assistants of the same Mystery and Commonalty for the time being, to have and to hold a certain Council-House, called the Common Hall of that Commonalty or Company; and that the said Masters or Governors  
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for the time being, as often as to them should seem necessary and convenient, should, by public summons, assemble unto the said Common Hall all the said Assistants of the Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons aforesaid, and therein might hold Courts and Convocations of the same Masters or Governors, and so many of the Assistants of the said Commonalty as, upon the same summons, would be then present; and that the said Masters or Governors, and the said Assistants, so assembled, might, in the same court and assembly, from time to time confer, consult, and consider of the statutes, laws, articles, and ordinances, made and to be made, and of all other things concerning the same Mystery and Commonalty, and the good state and government thereof, or the greater part of them; and that the same Masters or Governors, and Assistants, for the time being, or the greater part of them then present upon the same summons, whereof ever two at the least should be Masters or Governors, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, for the correction, revocation, and making void of all such former laws, ordinances, and constitutions, as should appear to be incommodious, inconvenient, or unserviceable to the good government of the same Mystery and Commonalty; and to make, constitute, ordain, and establish all such their other or further reasonable statutes, laws, ordinances, constitutions, and orders, as to their discretions should appear or be conceived to be good, profitable, honest, and necessary for the reformation, correction, direction,

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or better government as well of all freemen of that Company, as of all such foreigners, either natives or naturalized subjects, denizens, or aliens, as should profess and exercise the said Arts of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, for their own private gain or profit, within the said cities, suburbs, or liberties thereof, or the said seven miles limits or circuit aforesaid, (except before excepted) and for the suppression of all impostors and other unskilful persons, by whose ignorance or inexperience the King's subjects might sustain any peril, grief, or ill in their bodies; and for the declaration in what manner and order the Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty, and the said Assistants, and the Freemen and Officers of the said Commonalty, and all others that then did or should profess or practice the said Arts or Misteries, or either of them, within the said cities, or any of the said precincts or circuits aforesaid, should carry, behave, and employ themselves in or about the same offices, arts, misteries, and affairs; and to impose, assess, and put in execution any such reasonable penalties and punishments, by imprisonments, fines, and amerciaments, upon any such offenders therein, as the same Masters or Governors, and the said Assistants, or the greater part of them, should esteem reasonable or requisite; and to levy and have the same fines and amerciaments by the officers of the said Masters or Governors, to the use of the said Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty, and of their successors, by distress or action in any Court of Record,

or



or not of Record, holden in the said City of London, or in any other manner, or in any other Court, as to themselves should seem best; and that all and every the same laws, statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, being examined, approved, and allowed, according to the said statute made in the said nineteenth year of King Henry the Seventh, should be in all things firmly and fully observed and obeyed, as more amply appeareth by the same letters patent. And whereas the now present Masters or Governors, and Assistants of the same Mystery and Commonalty, have newly made and ordained sundry orders, rules, and ordinances, which they have conceived to be reasonable and requisite for the better government of the said Mystery and Commonalty, and have comprized and expressed all and every the same newly-ordained orders, rules, and ordinances, in a book, which they have humbly presented unto us, to be perused, examined, approved, and allowed, according to the said act of parliament of the said nineteenth year of the reign of the said late King Henry the Seventh, the tenor whereof is as follows, viz. Orders, Rules, and Ordinances, made and ordained by the Masters or Governors, and Assistants, of the Mystery and Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons of London, at a Court of the said Masters or Governors, and Assistants, holden at the Common-Hall of the said Company, the thirteenth day of January, anno domini 1708.

*Item,* It is ordained that no freeman of the said Company, that shall use or exercise the Arts and Sciences

Sciences of Barbers and Surgeons or either of them, within the City of London or liberties of the same, or within one mile compass of the said city, shall at the same time keep or use, or by any pretence or colour cause to be kept for his use, profit or benefit, directly or indirectly, any more than only one shop within the limits aforesaid; nor shall colourably, for any such purpose covenant, by way of partnership with any other member or other person who shall keep a distinct shop within the said limits; and that every offender against this ordinance shall forfeit and lose, for every month that he shall act the contrary hereunto, to the Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty, to the use of the said Company, the sum of five pounds of lawful money.

*Item,* It is ordained, no freeman of the said Mystery and Commonalty, of what trade soever, shall take any person into his service as an apprentice or otherwise, to be instructed in his trade or art, for any lesser or shorter time than seven years, nor keep more than three at one time.

*Item,* It is ordained, that no person, free of the said Company, shall at any time or times hereafter instruct or cause to be instructed in the Art, Mystery, or Trade he shall occupy, any person whatsoever, not being bound to him as an apprentice for the term of seven years, at the Common Hall of the said Company, at a Court of the Masters or Governors of the said Company, upon pain that every offender shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the Masters or Governors, to the use of the Company, twenty pounds.

*Item,*

*Item,* It is ordained, that no such person of this Company as shall use or practise the same Misteries of Barbery and Surgery, or any of them, shall hereafter retake or keep as his journeyman any such person as is not free of the same Company, nor shall be co-partner in Barbery with any foreigner unfree of the said Company, upon pain of forfeiting, for every such offence, five pounds to the use of the Company.

*Item,* It is ordained, that every such foreigner, as well alien, denizen, naturalized or native subject of this realm, that for any private gain or profit do or shall profess and exercise the Misteries or Arts of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, within the said City of London and liberties of the same, or within the compass of one mile of the said city, shall for ever hereafter be subject and liable to all and every such power, authority, oath, survey, view, search, examination, summons, convocations, courts, ordinary determinations, corrections, admonitions, fines, amerciaments, pains, penalties, taxations, charges, impositions, payments, collections, act or acts whatsoever, so far as they respectively are subjected, pursuant to the statute made in the thirty-second year of Henry the Eighth for Barbers and Surgeons. Now therefore, know ye, That we, the said Lord High Chancellor, and Lords Chief Justices of either bench, upon perusal, examination, and consideration of the said orders, rules and ordinances, concerning the same, to be convenient, commodious, and necessary for the better government of the said Misteries

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tery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London, and conformable to the laws and statutes of this realm, upon the humble desire and petition of the said Masters or Governors and Assistants of the said Mistery and Commonalty, by virtue and authority of the said act of parliament made in the nineteenth year of King Henry the Seventh, or any other means; the said orders, rules, and ordinances, so far as we lawfully may, we do by these presents allow, approve, ratify and confirm, as good, lawful, and laudable orders, rules, and ordinances. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals, this sixth day of April, anno domini 1709, and in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

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*An ACT passed in the reign of GEORGE the Second, for making the SURGEONS of London and the BARBERS of London two separate and distinct Corporations.*

**I**N the preamble reciting letters patent of Edward the First, granted to the Barber-Surgeons, towards the conclusion of page 432, it is shewn, that Barbers used or exercised the Mystery of Barber-Surgeon indifferently, as their taste or talent inclined them, after having been first examined and approved sufficiently qualified, by the Masters or Governors, in the Science of Surgery, as expressed in these words of exemption to the Company without distinction, viz.—

“ And his said Majesty did further grant, that the said Masters and Governors, and Commonalty, of the said Mystery of BARBERS, and their successors, nor any of them, should in any manner hereafter be summoned or put upon assizes, juries, inquests, inquisitions, attainments, or other recognizances, to be taken within the said city and suburbs thereof, before the Mayor, or Sheriffs, or Coroners of the same city, for the time being, or summoned by any of his officers, minister or ministers; though such juries, inquisitions, or recognizances should be summoned upon writ or writs of right; but that the said Master or Governors, and *Commonalty* of the aforesaid Mystery, and their successors, and every of them, should be therefore acquitted, and wholly discharged for ever,”



This part fully shews the exemption of the Barbers or Barber-Surgeons; and it is plain, by an act of the thirty-second of Henry VIII, incorporating the Barbers of London and the Surgeons of London, that they had all the same exemptions and immunities, &c. and thus proceeds:—

“ There were within the City of London two several and distinct Companies of Surgeons, occupying and exercising the Science and Faculty of Surgery, the one Company being commonly called the Barbers of London, and the other Company being called the Surgeons of London; and the said Company of Barbers were incorporated to sue and be sued, in the name of Masters or Governors, and Commonalty, of Barbers of London, by letters patent under the great seal of Edward IV, in the first year of his reign.”

We must observe, that the Barbers and Barber-Surgeons are synonymous terms in the said act, meaning the same Company as expressed in either words; to take them otherwise, the reader would be misled in his judgement, and confound the Barbers or Barber-Surgeons with the other Surgeons, who were till the time of Henry VIII. of no Company or Corporation, till he united them with the Barbers or Barber-Surgeons, who were then called by the names of the Barbers or Barber-Surgeons of London; when all and every Freeman of that Company, whether they exercised the Mystery of Barbery only, or that of Surgery, or both, before their union with the other Surgeons of London; after which time they had their different depart-

departments, namely, the Surgeons were to practice Surgery only, (as mentioned in the act) and the other part of them Barbery; that is to say, shaving, drawing of teeth, cutting or polling of hair, with other embellishments relative to head-dress; yet it plainly appears, they were equally invested with the same rights and privileges, and exemptions, by the name of Barbers, or any other name that they were at any time called by, as signified by the act; and that the Barbers, or Barber-Surgeons, (more commonly so called) at the time of the union with the abovesaid Surgeons.

That the reader may see their privileges, we will recite part of pages 434 and 435, as expressed in the following words, viz. — “ It was therefore enacted, That the said two severall and distinct Companies of Surgeons, that is to say, both the Barbers and the Surgeons, and every person of them, being freemen of either of the two said Companies, after the custom of the said City of London, and their successors, should from thenceforth be immediately united and made one entire and whole body corporate, and one commonalty perpetual, which at all times thereafter should be called by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of London; and by the same name to implead and be impleaded before all manner of justices, in all courts, in all manner of actions and suits; and also to purchase, enjoy, and take to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever. And it was also thereby enacted,

ed, that they should have a common seal, to serve for the business of the said Company and Corporation; and that they should by the same name peaceably, quietly, and indefeasibly have, possess, and enjoy, to them and their successors for ever, all such lands and tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Company or Commonalty of Barbers then had and enjoyed, to the use of the said Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers of London; and should also peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all and singular benefits, grants, liberties, franchises, and free customs, and also all manner of other things at any time given or granted unto the said Companies of Barbers or Surgeons, by whatsoever name or names they or any of them were called, or which they or any of them, or any of their predecessors, then or theretofore had, by acts of parliament, letters patent, or otherwise, by any lawful means, at any time before the said act, in as large and ample manner and form as they or any of them had, might, or should enjoy the same, notwithstanding the said union or conjunction of the said Companies, and as if the same were and had been specially and particularly expressed and declared, with the best and most clear words and terms of law, to all intents and purposes.

“ And whereas, in and by certain letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date the 15th day of August, in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles I, reciting the said act of parliament of the thirty-second year of the

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the reign of King Henry VIII; and that the men of the same Societies, as well from the time of their said union and incorporation, as before, respectively had, held, used and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, immunities, customs, and preeminences, within the City of London, the suburbs and liberties thereof, and certain villages and places thereto adjacent, as well on account of the said act of parliament, as by virtue and on account of divers charters and letters patent made and granted by the late King James I, and other Kings and Queens of England, his said Majesty King Charles I. did thereby grant, ratify, and confirm unto the said Masters and Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid, and their successors, all and singular the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, customs, liberties, franchises, immunities, jurisdictions, and hereditaments whatsoever, as well within the City of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, as within the liberties and precincts therein after mentioned, which the men of the aforesaid Societies of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, then lawfully had, held, used and enjoyed, by reason of any letters patent of any former Kings and Queens of England, or by colour of any lawful prescription, use, or custom, or by any other lawful means, right, or title thereto had, used, or accustomed; and his said late Majesty King Charles I. did thereby give power to the said Company and Corporation to make bye-laws, for the good order and government of the said Society, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as are therein



therein mentioned ; and to make annual elections of the said Masters or Governors of the Commonalty.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, that the said Company of Surgeons, made, established, and incorporated by this act, and their successors, and all persons who shall be freemen of the same Company or Corporation, shall and may from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, powers and authorities, as the members of the said united Company or Corporation, being freemen of the said Company, and admitted and approved Surgeons, within the rules of the said Company and Corporation, could or might have respectively had, held and enjoyed by virtue of the said recited act of union or incorporation, and the said letters patent of his said late Majesty King Charles the First respectively, and other the royal grants, charters and patents therein mentioned and referred to, so far as the same relate to the Art or Science of Surgery only, and not otherwise ; and that in as full, ample and beneficial manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had in this present act been expressly repeated and re-enacted.”

This section plainly shews, that the same immunities, privileges, rights or exemptions, &c. that first belonged to the Barbers or Barber-Surgeons, were continued to them by the Surgeons who joined them, securing the same immunities, &c. by their incorporation with the Barbers in the said act



act of Henry the Eighth. We farther insert the following sections, page 444, to prove other privileges of the Barbers Company, viz.

“ And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that such of the members of the said united Company or Corporation, who are freemen of the said Company, and are not admitted or approved Surgeons, and their successors, shall, from and after the 24th day of June, 1745, be, and they are hereby made and constituted, a body corporate, and commonalty perpetual, which at all times hereafter shall be called by the name of the Master, Governors and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London; and by the same name shall plead and be impleaded before all manner of justices, in all courts, and in all manner of actions and suits; and also purchase, enjoy, and take to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly rent of two hundred pounds in the whole, without incurring any of the penalties or forfeitures of the statutes of Mortmain.”\*

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\* For the information of the reader, it may not be thought improper to give Mr. Bailey's explanation of the word Mortmain, in his Supplement to the English Dictionary, viz. “ Mortmain (of *mortuus*, dead, and *manus*, hand, Latin) a name appropriated to such Corporations and Societies as by their constitution are immortal, their farms and manors being as it were dead to the Commonwealth, in that they neither descend to the people, nor revert to the Lords, nor are liable to the feudal service of wards, marriages, and reliefs. Among the different kinds of estates in Mortmain, formerly those belonging to the church were the most considerable; for,

The following section confirms and establishes the forms and bye-laws, and gives an authority to the Company to alter, annul, or make new bye-laws, as they find convenient, provided such are executed according to the statutes of the realm:—

“ And also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Master and Governors, and Court of Assistants, so assembled, or the major part of them, to make, constitute, ordain, establish, ratify, and confirm all or any such bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions, as to them shall seem requisite, proper, or convenient, for the regulation, government, profit, or advantage of the said Company or Corporation of the Barbers of London, and the members thereof, and the same, from time to time, to alter or repeal; so as the bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions, so to be made and established, shall be examined, approved, and allowed of, as by the laws and statutes of this realm is provided and required.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that the several bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions, made and established for the regulation and government of the said united  
Company

at the time of the survey, made by William the Conqueror, of all the land in England, the whole was found to be 60215 Knights fees, out of which the church was then possessed of 28015; to which additions were still making, till the time of King Edward the First, who being apprehensive the estate of the church might grow too great, in the seventh year of his reign procured the statute of Mortmain to be made, by which it is enacted, that no estates shall be given to the church without the leave of the King; and, by a supplemental provision, this act was, in the fifteenth year of King Richard the First, made to reach all lay fraternities and corporations.”

Company or Corporation, so far as the same do not relate to or concern the Art or Science of Surgery, and which, on the said 23d day of June, shall be subsisting and in force, and shall not be repealed, annulled, or abrogated, by virtue of this present act, shall continue and be in force, and shall be exercised, observed, and executed, by the said Company of Barbers established and incorporated by this act."

The last section, relative to the disunion of the Barbers Company with the Surgeons, page 447, its contents in the margin signify, that the privileges and exemptions ever possessed by the Surgeons still remained unviolated to the Barbers Company, if we may believe the makers of the act, by their own interpretation, which stands thus:—"Company of Barbers to enjoy the same privileges as before, except in Surgery."—We will however recite the section at large, that the reader may judge for himself; it runs thus:—

"And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London, hereby made, established, and incorporated as aforesaid, and their successors, and all persons who shall be free of the same Company or Corporation, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, powers, and authorities, as the said united Company or Corporation, with respect to every thing but Surgery, and the members of the said united Com-

pany occupying the feat or craft of Barbery, or Shaving, could or might have respectively had, held and enjoyed, by virtue of the said recited act of union or incorporation, and letters patent of his late Majesty King Charles I, and other the royal grants, charters, and patents, therein respectively mentioned and referred to, so far as the same do not concern or relate to the Art or Science of Surgery, and that in as full, ample and beneficial manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been expressly repeated and set down and enacted in and by this present act."

The matter before recited seems to the Editor to be the most striking parts in the act of disunion of the Barbers and Surgeons, relative to the rights and privileges of the Barbers Company, &c.

Mr. Foster, Barber, of Seething-lane, disputed serving constable in Tower-street ward, about fifteen years ago, and pleaded in excuse the exemptions granted by Charles I, and other Kings and Queens, to the Barbers Company, and was honourably discharged from serving that office.

Mr. Proctor, about seven years ago, was cast, at the suit of the Chamberlain, for dressing hair in the City, he being a non-freeman, the Barbers of the Company proving Hair-dressing to be a part of Barbery.

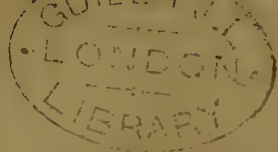
CASE of the BARBERS, with the OPINION of  
Mr. LUDERS thereon.

**K**ING Edward the Fourth, by a charter granted to the Company of Barbers of London, dated the 24th day of February, in the first year of his reign, amongst other privileges, grants in the following words :

Extract from the  
Charter of Edward  
IV. as to privileges  
and exemptions.

“ We also will and grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, as far as in us lies, that neither the said Masters or Rulers and Community of the said Mystery of Barbers, nor their successors, nor any of them, shall hereafter in anywise be summoned or appointed, within our said city and the suburbs thereof, nor any one of them, be summoned or appointed on any assizes, juries, inquests, inquisitions, attainders, or other recognizances, within the said city and suburbs thereof, for the time to come, before the Mayor, or Sheriffs, or Coroners of our said city, for the time being, by any summoning officer or officers, or by his or their servant or servants, although the said juries, inquisitions, or recognizances should be summoned by a writ or writs of right of us or our heirs ; but that the said Master or Rulers and Community of the said Mystery, and their successors, and every of them, shall, from henceforth for ever, be peaceably and entirely exonerated towards us, our heirs and successors, and towards the Mayor and Sheriffs  
of





of our said city, for the time being, and every of their officers and servants, by these presents."

32d Henry VIII.

By an act of parliament of the 32d year of Henry the Eighth, ch.

42, the Barbers and Surgeons of London are made one Company, and incorporated; and the first section, amongst other things, enacts, "That they shall peaceably and quietly have and enjoy all and singular benefits, grants, liberties, privileges, franchises, and free customs, and also all manner of other things at any time given or granted unto the said Companies of Barbers and Surgeons, by whatsoever name or names they or any of them were called, and which they or any of them now have, or any of their predecessors have had, by acts of parliament, letters patent of the King's Highness or other his most noble progenitors, or otherwise by any lawful means have had at any time afore this present act, in as large and ample manner and form as they, or any of them, have, had, might or should enjoy the same, this union or conjunction of the Companies together notwithstanding; and as largely to have and enjoy the premises, as if the same were and had been specially and particularly expressed and declared. And that all persons of the said Company, now incorporate by this present act, and their successors, that shall be lawfully admitted and approved to occupy Surgery, after the form of the statute in that case ordained and provided, shall be exempt from bearing of armour, or to be put in any watches or inquests; and that they and their successors shall have the search, oversight,

fight, punishment and correction, as well of free men as of foreign, for such offences as they or any of them shall commit or do against the good order of Barbery, or Surgery, as afore this time among the said Mystery and Company of Barbers of London hath been used and accustomed, according to the good and politic rules and ordinances by them made, and approved by the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, and two Chief Justices of either Bench, or any three of them, after the form of the statute in that case after ordained and provided.

Sect. 4 enacts, " That no manner of person, after the said Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, presume to keep any shop of Barbery or Shaving within the City of London, except he be a freeman of the same Corporation and Company."

Power to punish and correct offences. Sect. 5 enacts, " That at such time as has been heretofore accustomed, there shall be chosen four Masters or Governors of the same Corporation or Company; of the four, two of them shall be expert in Surgery, and the other two in Barbery; which four Masters and every of them shall have full power and authority, from time to time, during their said office, to have the oversight, search, punishment, and correction of all such defaults and inconveniences as shall be found among the said Company using Barbery or Surgery, as well of freemen as of foreigners, aliens, or strangers within the said City of

V. power in charter of Edw. IV. as recited in charter of Henry VIII.

of London, and the circuits aforesaid, after their  
\* Suburbs of the same, and one mile compass of the said City. said discretion. And if any person or persons, using any Barbery or Surgery, at any time hereafter offend in any of these articles aforesaid, then, for every month the said persons so offending, shall lose, forfeit and pay five pounds; the one moiety thereof to the King, and the other moiety to any person that will or shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of the King's Courts."

The recital of letters patent of Cha. I. so far as respects the privileges.

By letters patent of King Charles the First, which are recited in an act passed in the eighteenth of George the Second, his said Majesty King Charles, as appears by such recital, granted, ratified and confirmed unto the Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty aforesaid, and their successors, amongst other things, all and singular "customs, liberties, franchises, immunities, jurisdictions, and hereditaments whatsoever, as well within the City of London, the liberties and suburbs thereof, as within the liberties and precincts therein after mentioned, which the men of the aforesaid Societies of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, then lawfully had, held, used, and enjoyed, by reason of any letters patent, or by colour of any lawful prescription, use, or custom, or by any other lawful means, right, or title, theretofore had, used, or accustomed; and did thereby give power to the said Company and Corporation to make bye-laws, for the good order and government of the said

Power to make bye-laws.

said Society, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as are therein mentioned;" and such other privileges, power, and authority, as in the said act of the 18th of George the Second are recited.

6th April, 1709.  
Confirmation of rules  
and orders, pursuant  
to an act of Hen. VII.

By a deed or instrument, dated the 6th day of April, 1709, under the hand and seal of the Right Honourable Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Sir John Holt, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, reciting, amongst other things, an act of parliament of the 19th of Henry the Seventh, whereby the acts and ordinances of the Masters, Wardens, and Fellowships of Crafts or Mysteries, and Rulers of Guilds or Fraternities, are to be examined and approved by the Chancellor, and such other persons as are therein mentioned; and also reciting part of the said letters patent of King Charles the First, in the following words: "And whereas his late Most

Further recital of  
letters patent of Cha.  
I.

Excellent Majesty King Charles the First, by his letters patent dated and made the 15th day of August, in the fifth year of his reign, did, for the causes and considerations therein contained, amongst other things grant unto the said Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty of the Barbers and Surgeons of London, and their successors, that as well all and every the then freemen of that Company, as foreigners, either native subjects of  
I this

this realm or aliens, professing and exercising for their own private gain and profit the Arts or Mysteries of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, within the Cities of London and Westminster, the liberties and suburbs thereof, and in the other towns, hamlets, and places whatsoever, within the distance of seven miles of the said City of London, as well within the liberties as without, (except such physicians as are therein excepted) should be, from time to time thereafter, subject and liable to the power, survey, search, examination, government, summons, convocations, ordinance, oaths, corrections, and to all impositions, taxations, and collections whatsoever, of the said Masters or Governors, and their successors, and to all and every the payments of money, charges, fines, amerciaments, imprisonments, pains and penalties whatsoever, by the said Masters or Governors from time to time for the time being inflicted or imposed; and that all and every such persons professing or exercising the said mysteries or arts, or either of them, within the said cities, suburbs, limits and precincts of seven miles aforesaid, (except as afore excepted) should be found and subject to the same laws, ordinances, oaths, impositions, taxations, fines, imprisonments, distresses, penalties, precepts, and constitutions, whereunto the Barbers and Surgeons of the said City of London, by any act of parliament, or by any charters or letters patent, heretofore made or granted unto the said Masters or Governors of the said Mystery or Commonalty, by any name whatsoever, were or ought to be bound;



bound ;” and further reciting, as therein is recited, The following orders, rules, and ordinances, are, by the said Chancellor and Chief Justices, allowed, approved, ratified and confirmed, viz.

Rules and Orders.

“ It is ordained, that no freeman of the said Company, that shall use or exercise the Arts and Sciences of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, within the City of London or liberties of the same, or within one mile compass of the said City, shall at the same time keep or use, or by any pretence or colour, cause to be kept, for his use, profit, or benefit, directly or indirectly, any more than only one shop, within the limits aforesaid ; nor shall colourably, for any such purposes, covenant, by way of partnership, with any other member or other person who shall keep a distinct shop within the said limits ; and that every offender against this ordinance shall forfeit and lose, for every month that he shall act the contrary hereunto, to the Masters or Governors of the said Mystery and Commonalty, to the use of the said Company, the sum of five pounds of lawful money :

“ *Item,* It is ordained, no freeman of the said Mystery and Commonalty, of what trade soever, shall take any person into his service, as an apprentice or otherwise, to be instructed in his trade or art, for any lesser or shorter time than seven years, nor keep more than three at one time.

“ *Item,* It is ordained, that no person, free of the said Company, shall, at any time or times hereafter, instruct or cause to be instructed, in the art

mystery or trade he shall occupy, any person whatsoever, not being bound to him as an apprentice for the term of seven years, at the Common Hall of the said Company, at a Court of the Masters or Governors of the said Company, upon pain that every offender shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the Masters or Governors, to the use of the Company, twenty pounds.

“ *Item*, It is ordained, that no such person of this Company as shall use or practise the same Mysteries of Barbery and Surgery, or any of them, shall hereafter retain or keep as his journeyman any such person as is not free of the same Company, nor shall be co-partner in Barbery with an foreigner, unfree of the said Company, upon pain of forfeiting, for every such offence, five pounds to the use of the Company.

“ *Item*, It is ordained, that every such foreigner, as well alien, denizen, naturalized or native subject of this realm, that for any private gain or profit do or shall profess and exercise the Mysteries or Arts of Barbers and Surgeons, or either of them, within the said City of London and liberties of the same, or within the compass of one mile of the said city, shall for ever hereafter be subject and liable to all and every such power, authority, oath, survey, view, search, examination, summons, convocations, courts, ordinary determination, corrections, admonitions, fines, amerciaments, pains, penalties, taxations, charges, impositions, payments, collections, act or acts whatsoever, as far as they respectively are subjected, pursuant to the statute made in the thirty-second  
year

year of Henry the Eighth, for Barbers and Surgeons.”

By the act of the eighteenth of George the Second, chap. the union and incorporation of Barbers and Surgeons of London is dissolved ; and such members of the said united Company or Corporation, who were freemen of the said Company, not admitted or approved Surgeons, are made a body corporate and commonalty perpetual, by the name of The Masters, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London ; and, amongst other clauses in the said act, are the following :

Bye-laws of the united Company, as respects Barbers, confirmed 18th of Geo. II.

“ Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that the several bye-laws, ordinances, rules and constitutions, made and established for the regulation and government of the said united Company or Corporation, so far as the same do not relate to or concern the Art or Science of Surgery, and which, on the said twenty-third day of June, shall be subsisting and in force, and shall not be repealed, annulled, or abrogated, by virtue of this present act, shall continue and be in force, and shall be exercised, observed, and executed by the said Company of Barbers, established and incorporated by this act, until such time and times respectively, as the same bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions shall respectively be repealed, annulled, and made void, by virtue and under the authority of this present act.

“ And

Confirmation of privileges. The confirmation of privileges in this cause is by reference. In the clause of the same act as to Surgeons, the exemptions are particularly set out.

“ And be it hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the Master, Governors, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Barbers of London, hereby made, established, and incorporated as aforesaid, and their successors, and all persons who shall be free of the same Company or Corporation, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, have, hold, and enjoy, all and every such and the same liberties, privileges, franchises, powers and authorities, as the said united Company or Corporation, with respect to every thing but Surgery, and the members of the said united Company occupying the seat or craft of Barbery or Shaving, could or might respectively have, had, held and enjoyed, by virtue of the said recited act of union or incorporation, and letters patent of his late Majesty King Charles the First, and other the royal grants, charters, and patents therein respectively mentioned and referred to, so far as the same do not concern or relate to the Art and Science of Surgery; and that in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been expressly repeated, set down, and enacted, in and by this present act.”

The Mystery of Barbery or Shaving, as expressed in the above charters and acts of parliament, has been considered to signify, and include the following branches, viz. Barber, Tonsure, Hair-poller, Hair-

Hair-cutter, Hair-dresser, Peruke-maker, Tete-maker, Tooth-drawer ; and as such there are a great number of persons who exercise the Mystery under those descriptions, within the City of London, suburbs thereof, and seven miles round, who are not freemen of the said Company, nor have served any apprenticeship, and as well Englishmen as aliens ; and who, for small premiums, take persons for a short time to instruct in the said Mystery ; and such persons so exercising the said Mystery claim the privileges and exemptions expressed in the several charters and acts of parliament above abstracted : The trade, therefore, for their satisfaction in these particulars, are desirous of your opinion on the following

## Q U E S T I O N S.

I. Does the Mystery of Barbery, or Shaving, as expressed in the several charters, and acts of parliament, above abstracted, include therein a Barber, Tonsure, Hair-poller, Hair-cutter, Hair-dresser, Peruke-maker, Tete-maker, and Tooth-drawer, or any, or either, and which of them ?

*It seems to me, that this question is answered by the circumstance mentioned in the latter part of this case, viz. That the Mystery of Barbery " has been considered to include these branches." The expressions of the charters and statute being in this respect indefinite, it will be competent to give evidence of the usage, uniformly*



*formly practised, in order to explain them. If such has been the usage, I think the term Barbery sufficient in point of law to include the several employments here enumerated.*

II. Are such persons as have served a regular apprenticeship to the said Mystery, and as well Englishmen, as aliens resident within the City of London, suburbs thereof, and seven miles round, exempt from serving ward and parish offices, bearing of arms, and serving on inquests and juries, under the above charters and acts of parliament; or are such privileges and exemptions only confined to the freemen of the said Company, resident as aforesaid?

*The privileges granted by the charters and statute (whatever they may be) belong to those only whom the Company acknowledge, or are bound to acknowledge, as its members; which seem to me to be the freemen only.*

III. Can any person, being a freeman of the said Company, or not, take any one to be instructed in the said Mystery, unless such a one is bound by indenture for seven years?

*I think not:—This must be understood with a reference to my answer to the first question.*

Last, Is the Mystery of Barbery, or Shaving, in the several branches before-mentioned, within the meaning of the statute of 5th Eliz. as to service of an apprenticeship for seven years? And does the service of an apprenticeship, pursuant to that statute, intitle persons not free of the said Company to carry on the Mystery of Barbery or Shaving, in all its branches, within the City of London, suburbs thereof, and seven miles round; or within any and what part of that district? And are persons who carry on the said Mystery within the said district, or any part thereof, as well freemen of the said Company, as those who have served an apprenticeship, pursuant to the said statute of Elizabeth, and others who have not so done, subject to the controul and punishments as well of the Rulers of the Barbers Company, under the several charters, acts, and bye-laws above stated, as to the penalties of the said act of 5th Eliz. and how and in what manner?

*The prohibitory clause of the statute 5 Eliz. ch. 4. section 31. extends only to those trades that were in existence at the time of that statute i. e. in 1562; in all the proceedings that I have met with upon this clause, the Courts have inclined to a strict construction against plaintiffs, and to a favourable and large construction for the benefit of defendants; instances of which may be seen in Salk. 610. 1 Shaw, 241. Raynard and Chase in 1 Burr. and Beach and Turner 4 Burr. This leads me to doubt whether all the branches*

*of Barbery would be considered to fall within it, because some of them are of a more modern date ; and upon this point much would depend on the evidence of usage. The general trade of a Barber is, without doubt, within the meaning of the statute.*

*Service of an apprenticeship, pursuant to that statute, will not enable persons, not free of the Company, to carry on the trade of a Barber, within London and a mile round.*

*I think all the persons enumerated in the latter part of this question are subject to the control and government instituted by the charters, acts, and bye-laws of the Company. The mode of enforcing obedience to them is by bringing actions of debt for the penalties given by the statute and bye laws ; where the disobedience happens within the City of London, the action may be brought and speedily determined in the Mayor's Court, if the proceeding should be founded on the ordinances ratified according to stat. Hen. VII. The several extensions of the jurisdiction of the Company to seven miles and one mile round London do not relate altogether to the same subjects ; therefore, in any proceeding upon the enlarged jurisdiction of the seven miles circuit, great care should be taken to distinguish exactly the grounds of any action hereafter to be brought under this authority of the Company.*

A. L. LUDERS.

Inner Temple, March 7, 1785.

COPY

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the Westminster Committee of Association, to THOMAS ERSKINE, Esquire, wherein several QUERIES are stated, with Mr. ERSKINE'S ANSWERS thereto.

S I R,

YOU are requested to give your opinion, whether or not the following phrases are expressive of the different branches of the Mystery, Trade, or Science of Barbbery, viz.

Barber, Tonsure, Hair-poller, Hair-cutter, Hair-dresser, Peruke-maker, Tete-maker, Teeth-drawer :

Also your opinion on the following questions : Are all, who have served a regular apprenticeship to the said Profession, either aliens, foreigners, as well as freemen of the Barbers Company, exempt from serving ward or parish offices, bearing of arms, serving on inquests and juries, as expressed in an act in the nineteenth year of the reign of George the Second, by which the Barbers and Surgeons of London were made two separate and distinct Corporations ?

Whether persons are liable to fines or imprisonments who take up the Mystery or Profession of Barbbery, in any of its branches, without having served an apprenticeship to the said Trade, according to the act made for that purpose, in the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth, page 957, sec. 5.

SIR, The parcel contains a Latin copy from the letters patent of Edward the Fourth, given to the Barbers Company of London, with an English translation; also extracts from the other charters, letters patent, and acts of parliament now in possession of the Barbers Company, with an act of Henry the Eighth, uniting the Barber-Surgeons and Surgeons as one Company; also an act of the fifteenth year of the reign of George the Second, disuniting the same. These, Sir, I refer to your consideration, or to other acts relating thereunto, which you may have in your possession.

I am, SIR,

With due respect,

Your humble servant,

JOS. SMITH.

*Little Charlotte-Street,*

*Jan. 22, 1785.*

#### MR. ERSKINE'S OPINION.

*The act of the eighteenth of George the Second, which dissolved the Corporation of Barbers and Surgeons, created by the act of the thirty-second of Henry the Eighth, formed them into two distinct and independent communities, conferring upon the Surgeons all the privileges which had belonged to the Surgeons of*



of the former Company, whether conferred by statute, charter, or letters patent; and conferring likewise on the Barbers, all that belonged to them as members of the former Company, independent of the privileges of Surgeons. Whatever therefore belonged to any Barber of the united Company, created by the act of Henry the Eighth, belongs still to a Barber of the present Company, created by the act of George the Second.

Therefore no person, not free of the present Company, can keep any shop of Barbbery or Shaving within the City of London.\*

It is equally clear, that no person, who is a freeman of the present Barbers Company, can be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest within the City.

Neither can any freeman of the Company be compelled to bear armour, or to serve ward; and I should incline to think them exempted from all parish offices under the general words in the ancient statute; though I do not find such exemption expressly given them by  
the

\* I incline to think, that Barbbery, after Surgery was prohibited, signified nothing beyond Shaving; and that Wig-making and Hair-dressing was a distinct trade. The Barbers Company may make bye-laws, entitling such persons to their freedom; and if they are once free of the Company, they would have all the privileges belonging to it; and as they are likewise trades, existing at the time of passing the Fifth of Elizabeth, they ought to serve apprenticeships. As to Tooth-drawing, it is a branch of Barbbery, and therefore within their privilege. But it is a branch of Surgery likewise, from the exercise of which the Barbers would have been shut out by the act of Henry the Eighth, if it had not been excepted by name, and left open to them; therefore a Tooth-drawer need not be of the Barbers Company. T. E.

*the act of the eighteenth of George the Second: It is given in terms to the Surgeons, who, perhaps, had it by some separate charter before they were joined with the Barbers; I think it is a trade within the 5th of Elizabeth; and that no person can, by law, set up the trade without having served an apprenticeship, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the statute.*

T. ERSKINE.

Serjeant's Inn, Jan. 28,  
1785.

When Mr. Erskine gave his opinion on the above questions, he was not apprized that Cutting, Polling, Dressing, or Adjusting the Hair, came under the appellation of Barbbery; but being informed that these particulars were proved to be so, in a Court of Judicature, he replied, such precedent is equal to an Act of Parliament. This sentiment was given by Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith and Mr. Ward, who were appointed by the Committee to take Council's opinion on the above-stated case and questions, for the information of the Society.

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*RULES and BYE-LAWS, for the Regulation of the  
ASSOCIATION of HAIR-DRESSERS and PERUKE-  
MAKERS, &c.*

RESOLVED,

I. **T**HAT the General Meetings of the Association shall be holden every Third Thursday in the month, alternately; that is to say, to meet one month in the City of London, and the other in the City of Westminster, in order that the Committee may lay before them the transactions of the Society the preceding month.

II. That the Association shall chuse their Committee every six months, at a General Meeting; which shall consist of Fifteen for each of the Cities of London and Westminster, who shall chuse each their Chairman, subject to such regulations as the Society may think expedient: after which the bye-laws for the government of the Society, and articles between masters and journeymen, shall be read by the Secretary, and also on the next succeeding meeting night; and each member shall at all times be at liberty to examine the books, which shall lay open for their inspection.

III. That all meetings of the Association shall be at the expence of the members present; and each new member to be subject, on his admission, to the same fine that hath been paid heretofore.

IV. That

IV. That, for the better regulating the Society, a minute-book shall be kept by the Secretary; wherein rules already made, or hereafter to be resolved upon, shall be fairly entered, and the current expences brought forward; which the Secretary shall read, together with all the business transacted at the preceding meeting.

V. That the Committee held in the City of London, and that of Westminster, do unite as one body, to correspond, hear, and determine all matters relative to the Association.

VI. That all motions be determined by a majority of the General Committee.

VII. That no member shall be on his legs to speak to any matter above five minutes at one time, without leave from the Committee, unless he has something to offer in writing for the good of the Society.

VIII. That, when the Chairman calls to order, there shall be a profound silence in the room, which, if any member refuses to keep, he shall be fined one shilling for each and every such offence.

IX. That a Sub-Committee be chosen from out of the General Committee, consisting of Eight Members; four for the City of London, and four for the City and Liberty of Westminster; who shall

shall meet at each other's houses the First Monday in every month, or oftener if the urgency of business requires it: Their duty is considered by the Association to be as follows, viz.

First, To arrange the business passed in the General Committee.

Secondly, To take into their consideration any other matter referred to them from the General Committee.

Thirdly, To examine bills and accounts preparatory to the half-yearly meetings. And

Fourthly, To give drafts on the Treasurer. And, for their government, the under-written articles are established:

1. That the two Chairmen, with six others, do compose the Sub-Committee.

2. That the said Committee do meet at each other's houses, beginning with the Chairman of the City of London, and so on by rotation, as their names stand on the list.

3. That the member at whose house the Sub-Committee doth assemble, shall be the Chairman for the time being.

4. That any draft issued upon the Treasurer shall not have less than three names of the Sub-Committee subscribed thereunto.

5. That three members be a quorum, to do business.

L X. That



X. That the minutes of the Sub-Committee be read by the Secretary, at the next Weekly Committee immediately following each and every Sub-Committee meeting.

XI. That an officer shall be appointed to prevent any irregularity or inconvenience in the ordering of the Society's meetings; and that such officer shall bear the name of the Orderly Serjeant, who shall be chosen out of the said Committee on every meeting-night, as soon as the President takes the chair; and that each of them should take his turn to serve by rotation, as his name stands on the Committee-list, and shall be under the controul of the following rules :

First, that the Serjeant shall attend, during the hours of business, at the inside of the door of the Committee-room, and keep it shut.

Second, That the Serjeant shall take of each person admitted into the Committee-room one shilling, and account to the President for what sum of money he may receive.

Third, That the Serjeant shall prevent the waiter entering the room abruptly; nor shall he ever be admitted when any member of the Society is delivering his sentiments on a question.

Fourth, That if any member of the Association, or visitor, desires to be admitted on a Committee-night, she shall wait without the door till the Serjeant shall enquire his name, and present

present it to the President, who shall send an answer whether the person shall be admitted or not.

XII. That when any member of the Association, or person of the profession, be admitted by the President, at a Committee-meeting, the Serjeant shall provide him or them with a seat in a commodious part of the room ; but such persons must not be admitted at the Committee-table, nor shall they be allowed to give their opinion or voice in any matter that may come before the Committee ; and, if required by the Chairman, they shall withdraw from the room during any division taking place, or any question being otherwise determined.

XIII. That no member of the Committee shall propose any matter or thing contained in a motion relative to any regulation, alteration, or annulling of any bye-laws or articles already made, or propose any bye-law or article to be made, after the 12th of October next ensuing, in the year of our Lord 1785, unless such motion for altering or annulling, &c. be previously signed by nine members of the Committee, or Association, and presented to the Committee a week before such motion is discussed ; otherwise it shall be null and void.

XIV. That the Committee be distinguished by wearing medals, impressed with the arms of the Barbers Company, (at their own expence ; ) and

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that

that no member of the Committee appear therein without his medal on ; and also at other times, when any of the Committee are deputed to act for the Association, if the nature of the business requires it ; which shall be determined by the Committee then present.

XV. That no master of the Association of Hair-dressers and Peruke-makers, or any other branch of the trade, shall in future, that is to say, after the 24th day of February next ensuing, in the year of our Lord 1785, instruct, or cause to be instructed, by their journeymen or apprentices in the above-mentioned profession, any country-master, or his dependents, who does not join the said Association, and subscribe to the support of the fund thereof ; otherwise such masters in the Cities of London and Westminster so offending shall be excluded the Association, and all benefit arising therefrom.

XVI. That this Society will not employ any apprentice or apprentices, who may have absconded from his or their master or masters, or any who have the appearance of such, unless he or they shew a proper discharge from their late masters.

XVII. That, provided the Society's fund should be reduced at any time so low as to prevent their putting in force the rules, articles, or bye-laws, by them made and established, an immediate subscription should be entered into and raised accordingly,

ingly, throughout the Associated Trade, to put in force the said rules, articles, and bye-laws. Any member of the Association refusing to subscribe to the same shall be excluded from any benefit arising therefrom; notwithstanding he or they may have paid a sum or sums of money heretofore to the said Society's fund; nor shall such member or members have any right to ask, sue, or claim, in law or equity, any such money or monies so paid into the said fund, on any account whatsoever, it being hereby confiscated, for the use of the Association only.

XVIII. That the Association shall not be dissolved, whilst One Hundred members remain united, and agree to maintain a fund for the support of the same.

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ARTICLES *or* BYE-LAWS, *respecting* MASTERS *and*  
 JOURNEYMEN PERUKE-MAKERS *and* HAIR-  
 DRESSERS, &c.

Articles relative to I. **T**HAT three different Offi-  
 Journeymen. ces be established in Lon-  
 don and Westminster, for the purpose of hiring  
 Assistants or Journeymen:

II. That each of those Offices be kept by one of  
 the Profession (only,) who is competent to discharge  
 the duty:

III. That one Office be kept near the Royal  
 Exchange, Westward; one in or near Chancery-  
 lane; and one at or near Charing-cross:

IV. That Journeymen shall attend these Public  
 Offices between the hours of Twelve at Noon and  
 Eight in the Evening.

V. That each Master shall previously give in his  
 name and address to the Office-keepers, signed with  
 his own hand:

VI. That all applications from Masters for  
 Journeymen, or from Journeymen for Masters,  
 shall be entered in the Office Books, regularly  
 as they are made; which Books shall be public and  
 open for inspection; that Masters and Men may  
 be satisfied they are provided for in due order and  
 rotation, without favour or partiality. Nevertheless  
 each



each Master shall be allowed, at his personal entrance of an office, to make choice of any Journeyman, whose name stands on the Books ; or by sending a line to the Office-keeper for any Journeyman by name. Applications from the country shall be Post paid.

VII. That Journeymen shall have their choice of the different Offices, to subscribe their names for employ ; and the Office-keepers shall be provided with and deliver to them Tickets, impressed with the Arms of the Barbers Company ; and when Journeymen are provided with places, their tickets, with a certificate of their characters, shall be delivered to their new Masters, with their names and the Office-keeper's name inscribed ; which ticket and certificate every Master shall keep in his possession till such Journeyman leaves his service, when he shall return the said ticket, with another certificate of the said Journeyman's character, who shall deposit the same in the hands of such Office-keeper as they shall next chuse to apply to.

VIII. That when any Journeyman of the profession engages himself to a Master, he shall immediately give information to the Office-keeper, by whom he was sent, who shall erase his name from the Office Book for that time.

IX. That if any Journeyman Hair-cutter, Hair-dresser, Barber, Peruke-maker, &c. applies to or accepts of a place from any person or persons whatsoever, after the date of the Assignment of these Articles,

Articles,\* save to the Society's Office-keepers only, as by them appointed for that purpose, every such Journeyman shall be excluded from his name being henceforth in the Office Books.

X. That if any Journeyman of the profession be incapable of performing the branch or branches of business for which he engages himself to a Master, such Master shall be supplied with another Man from the Office, till he is suited with one Man, without further charge: provided he does not exceed having one Man a day on trial, for three days successively.

XI. That no Journeyman shall leave his place, without giving three days notice to his Master, on forfeiture of three days wages, which if he refuses to pay, he shall be excluded from being sent to places from the Society's Offices.

XII. That no Journeyman shall work with Masters who instruct, or cause to be instructed, persons not regularly bound apprentices in the art of Hair-dressing, nor any other branch of the said business, under penalty of being debarred from all benefit of the Society's Offices.

XIII. That no Journeyman Hair-cutter, Hair-dresser, Barber, or Peruke-maker, &c. shall teach male or female any branch whatsoever of the said profession, either for favour or reward, excepting such persons as are lawful apprentices to the Master  
by

by whom he is employed ; otherwise he shall be excluded from all benefit of the Society's Office, and prosecuted according to the Letters Patent, Charters, or Bye-laws of the Barbers Company.

XIV. That no Journeyman shall work with Masters who do not subscribe to the society's fund, under penalty of the foregoing article.

XV. That if any Journeyman should be charged with a gross misdemeanour against his Master, which comes under the authority of the Legislature, and if within the district of London, Westminster, and the adjacent villages, (not to exceed seven miles from the metropolis) such Masters shall give immediate information to the then Chairman, who shall lay the charge before the Committee ; and if from circumstances it should appear well-grounded, an action shall be commenced against such Journeyman in the name of the said injured Master, at the expence of the Association ; and if such Journeyman should abscond, his age, name, and person, shall be described by circular letters to the Associations throughout the kingdom.

XVI. That all Journeymen employed by Masters, members of the Association, who did not go regularly through the Society's Offices, at the time of their establishment, who may thereafter be guilty of any default that is actionable, the Association engages to support such Master or Masters, in a prosecution of such these Journeyman or Jour-

M

neymen,

neymen, so offending, who have in like manner gone through the said Offices.

XVII. That the stated hours of employ for Journeymen Peruke-makers, and Hair-dressers, &c. shall be from Seven o'clock in the morning till Eight in the evening, the year round.

XVIII. That no Journeyman shall vend perfumery, or any other article whatsoever relative to the profession, to any of his Master's customers, for his own private emolument, without having licence given him by his said Master; otherwise he shall be excluded the benefit of application to the Offices.

Articles relative to  
Masters. XIX. That all Masters shall give Journeymen a fair and just character, but in default thereof notice may be given by such injured Journeyman to the then sitting Committee; and if it should appear that such application is well-founded, such Master shall be liable to a prosecution in the name of such aggrieved Journeyman, at the expence of the Association.

XX. That no Master belonging to this Society shall take a Journeyman into his service, whose character is not eligible, but shall be liable to a fine, which shall be determined by the Committee.

XXI. That any Peruke-maker or Hair-dresser, &c. having served as valet de chambre to a gentleman or lady, and wishes to be employed by the Profession,

Profession, all such shall have a character from their last places of service.

XXII. That Masters shall pay six-pence for every Journeyman they hire from any of the Offices, as a sufficient recompence to the Office-keeper for the duty of his office, excepting such Masters as apply regularly every week to the Offices for men, whose employ is for a single day (only;) then and on that account the Journeymen shall pay three-pence for being sent to all such places.

XXIII. That each Master and Journeyman, whose names are entered at the said Offices, shall have delivered to them a printed copy of the Articles, free of charge.

XXIV. That before Masters discharge their Journeymen, who have worked with them one month or upwards, they shall give them three days notice, or pay them three days wages.

XXV. That no Master Peruke-maker or Hair-dresser, &c. a Member of this Society, shall employ any Journeyman who is not called from their Offices, from the date of the Assignment of these Articles, under such fine as the Committee then sitting may judge proper to impose, which, if any on conviction refuse to pay, he or they shall be excluded from the privileges of the Society, and expelled therefrom.



XXVI. That the Office-keepers shall attend the Committee of Association, or send their books for inspection, once a month, or be fined five shillings for each omission; and if they neglect the same for two months successively, they shall be excluded from holding their office.

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RENUNCIATION *of the* MASTER HAIR-DRESSERS *and* PERUKE-MAKERS, &c. *of the* CITIES *of* LONDON *and* WESTMINSTER.

**W**HEREAS the Associated Company of Barbers, Hair-dressers, and Peruke-makers, &c. in consequence of the injuries they have sustained in various instances for many years past in the trade, particularly by suffering unlawful persons to practise in the profession, who have not served a regular apprenticeship, &c. It was resolved by the Committee, and unanimously approved, at a general monthly meeting of the Association, that the following engagement or testimony should be presented and enforced to the trade at large, and entered into as follows :

WE and each of us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, join in a solemn renunciation, That is to say, we will not teach ourselves, or cause to be taught by our journeymen, or our apprentices, any person or persons any branch of the profession of Barbbery, such as Hair-dressing, Peruke-making, or any other branch or branches of the said trade, who are not, nor have been regular apprentices to some one or more branches of the said business : And we do further pledge ourselves, that we will use our utmost endeavours in the vicinity we live in to obtain every necessary information for putting in force those salutary laws granted to the Worshipful Company of Barbers, in London, by the legislature, which stand unrepealed to this day, against those delinquents, who, in direct violation of the  
letters

letters patent, charters and acts of parliament, granted to us freemen of the aforesaid profession : *And moreover*, we do severally promise, not to hire nor engage in our service any journeyman or articulated servant from either Hair-merchant, Perfumer, or any other person, save from the Society's Offices only ; and that we will encourage and support the said Offices, according to the laws and articles established by the Association. *Wherefore we do pledge ourselves to abide by this renunciation*, as witness our hands, this 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

( *Subscribed by upwards of 330.* )

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COPY of the RENUNCIATION, signed by the HAIR-  
MERCHANTS of the CITIES of LONDON and  
WESTMINSTER.

WHEREAS, upon application being made to us by a deputation from the Committee of the Association of Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers, held at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry, and at the Free Masons Tavern, Great Queen-street, for our concurrence and support of a set of articles or bye-laws for the better regulation of the journeymen of the said profession, and other matters therein contained, which it is thought by the Association at their general meetings will be conducive to a revival of that subordination so necessary to the more effectual conducting of their trade, viz.

WE hereby do promise to give our countenance and support, so far as relates to the encouraging the aforesaid articles or bye-laws; and further, do promise not to send any journeymen or articulated servants to any of the masters of the said profession from and after the 25th day of December next ensuing the date hereof; and will likewise order our servants to give such printed directions as the Committee of the said Association may leave at our respective abodes for the journeymen that shall  
apply

apply for places, established for the better regulating of the trade.

Dated October 25, 1784.

*James Allan and Co.*  
*John Nightingale.*  
*James Bird.*  
*Sarah Blackstock and Son.*  
*Mary Nightingale.*  
*John Allen.*  
*Thomas Sowerby.*  
*Wm. Spencer.*  
*John Collick.*  
*H. Harby.*  
*Jno. Leonard.*  
*Christ. Reeves.*  
*Lewis Hendrie.*  
*Edmund Pearce.*  
*James Mylit.*  
*James Whitaker.*  
*Samuel Jones.*  
*Geo. Godwin.*

The foregoing Renunciation was subscribed in the presence of two or more of us :

*Joseph Smith.*  
*Rich. Ward.*  
*Robt. Collier.*  
*Ja. Fisher.*  
*Simon Temple.*  
*John Littler.*  
*Fran. Sims.*  
*Geo. Garter,*

*Tho. Harrup.*  
*Charles Swan.*  
*J. Wilt.*  
*Wm. Vickery.*  
*George Bowen.*  
*Ja. Stewart.*  
*Ja. Speight.*



*RULES to be observed in choosing the SOCIETY'S  
OFFICE-KEEPERS.*

**I**T was resolved at a Committee, that such persons as offer themselves Candidates to fill the Offices to be established by the Association, for the better regulation of their Journeymen, should be men of good characters; and the Committee, in order to insure to themselves as much as lays in their power, that no imposition shall be practised, do request of those that mean to stand forth for Office-keepers, as expressed in the third Article, will observe the under-mentioned Rules, as none will be allowed competent but men answering such description.

*First,* That when a Candidate offers himself, he shall do it by a letter sealed and addressed to the Secretary, stating the place of his abode, and the number of years he has been a Master in the Profession.

*Secondly,* That he shall be recommended by two reputable House-keepers, (Publicans excepted) stating the time they have known him.

*Thirdly,* That no Candidate be admitted into the employ of keeping a Society Office, who deals in perfumery, or makes or vends cushions, or trades in any other merchandize whatever; save that of a Barber, Peruke-maker, Hair-dresser, Tete or Toupee-maker,

*Fourthly*, That he must make his application at least fourteen days before the ballot takes place, in order that the Committee may make enquiry into his qualification.

*Lastly*, That when a Candidate is chosen Office-keeper, he shall keep an Open Shop as a Barber, Peruke-maker, or Hair-dresser; the purpose of the Office shall be wrote over his door, and the Articles relative to Masters and Journeymen put up in a frame, in the most conspicuous part of the Office.

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*An ADDRESS of the ASSOCIATION of PERUKE-  
MAKERS and HAIR-DRESSERS of BATH to the  
ASSOCIATION of the Profession in LONDON and  
WESTMINSTER.*

S I R,

I AM ordered respectfully to transmit the sentiments of the Bath Association of Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers to the Association of the Profession in London and Westminster, that in consequence of their having taken into their most serious consideration the Resolutions entered into by the said Profession in London, they jointly and unanimously approve of the Resolutions formed, and Measures taken; and they further pledge themselves to unite with them, and support all such means as may hereafter be found necessary to put the chartered rights of the Company in force.

I beg leave to subscribe myself their

and your most humble Servant,

J O H N C A M E R O N, Sec.

*To the Secretary of the London Association of Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers, at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.*

*The ANSWER to the foregoing.*

*To the SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATION of PERUKE-MAKERS and HAIR-DRESSERS at Bath.*

S I R,

THE Associated Company of Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers of London and Westminster have desired me to make known to you, it is with the greatest satisfaction they receive this early mark of attention to their proceedings from the Association at Bath. It gives them new confidence in the justice and necessity of their measures and the dependence of any other community on their efforts not only encourages, but engages them to prosecute their purposes steadily. It is from unanimity alone the proposed reform can be effected; they feel thanks, therefore, particularly due to those who are the first to countenance the Resolutions adopted by the Meetings of London and Westminster by a public address. From the authority of such opinion they will venture to conclude, the trade throughout England entertain sentiments equally favourable to their design; every concurrent testimony of this nature will be a spur to their exertions, their aim being the general good.

I am, Sir, with all respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

LUCKYN BETTS, Sec.

*King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London.*

*An ADDRESS of the PERUKE-MAKERS and HAIR-  
DRESSERS of the City of WELLS to the ASSOCI-  
ATION of the Profession in LONDON and WEST-  
MINSTER.*

S I R,

**I**N consequence of their having taken into their most serious consideration the Resolutions entered into by the said Profession in London and Bath, I am most respectfully ordered to inform them, that the Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers of Wells agreed unanimously to abide by such rules as the London and Bath Associations have or may form, for the better regulating the said business. I am desired to hint the necessity of extirpating Foreigners from having the least encouragement by the Masters of the said business; it is humbly conceived that they are a great injury to the trade.

I have the honour to be,

Their and your very humble servant,

JOHN COLLINS, Sec.

*Wells, Somerset, Sept. 3, 1784.*

*To the Secretary of the Association of  
Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers, at  
the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.*

*The*



*The ANSWER to the foregoing:*

*Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers Association,  
London, Sept. 21, 1784.*

S I R,

**Y**OUR favor of the 3d instant I received, and embraced the earliest opportunity of laying it before the Committee, at their last meeting at the Free Masons Tavern, Great Queen-street. I am directed, Sir, to assure you, that they feel themselves happy in the correspondence being opened with the trade in your city, and that they are much obliged for the hints thrown out: every possible attention will be given, not only to those, but whatever you may please to communicate in future. I have to inform you, that our Association have obtained a copy of the charter granted by Edward the Fourth to the trade, which is now translating, in order for printing, with an abstract of the proceedings of the Association annexed, and will soon be ready to deliver to subscribers of five shillings or upwards. Please inform whether your Association would have any sent, and if they should, what number?

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Their and your most obedient servant,

LUCKYN BETTS.

*Addressed, Mr. Collins, Secretary to  
the Wells Association:*

*An*

*An ADDRESS of the Profession of PERUKE-MAKERS  
and HAIR-DRESSERS of PLYMOUTH and PLY-  
MOUTH-DOCK, to the ASSOCIATION of the Pro-  
fession in LONDON and WESTMINSTER.*

**B**Y joint consent and approbation of Peruke-makers, and Hair-dressers, assembled at Plymouth and Plymouth-dock, they inform the Association of that Profession in London and Westminster, that they heartily concur with them in a general reform in the trade, and highly approve of their measures already taken for that purpose.

PETER GEORGE, Chairman.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary.

*Plymouth, Nov. 23,  
1784, Elephant and  
Castle Tavern, Bull-  
bill.*

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*The* A N S W E R.

*To the SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATED COMPANY  
of PERUKE-MAKERS and HAIR-DRESSERS, at  
PLYMOUTH and PLYMOUTH-DOCK.*

S I R,

THE Associated Company of Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers of London and Westminster have desired me to make known unto you, that it is  
with

with the greatest satisfaction they receive this mark of attention to their proceedings in so spirited an address as that of the Cities of Bath and Wells, and others of the community. It gives new confidence in the justice and necessity of their measures, which not only encourages, but engages them to prosecute their purposes steadily. It is from unity alone that the purposed reform can be effected; thanks, therefore, are particularly due to those who give public testimony to the resolutions adopted by the Profession in London and Westminster; from the authority of such sentiments, they will venture to conclude, that the Trade throughout the kingdom entertain an opinion equally favourable to their design. Every concurrent testimony of this nature will be an incitement to their exertions, their purpose being the general good.

I am, S I R,

With all respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

LUCKYN BETTS, Sec.

*King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London,  
Nov. 25, 1784.*

*The following LETTER, published in an Evening Paper, and addressed to the ASSOCIATION of HAIR-DRESSERS and PERUKE-MAKERS, &c. in LONDON, is thought proper by the SUB-COMMITTEE to have a place in this publication, as the writer appears to have a just knowledge both of the grounds and proceedings of the COMMITTEES in a reform of the trade --- such a public notice taken of their faithfulness and integrity, stimulates them with ardour and perseverance, and inspires them with sentiments of public acknowledgments for the honour done to the COMMITTEES at large by such a nice observer and spirited writer.*

*To the Printer of the Whitehall Evening Post:*

S I R,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your paper, to present the underwritten to the Association of Hair-dressers and Peruke-makers, &c. in the cities of London and Westminster.

*“ The heart that is established by wise counsel,  
“ shall fear at no time.”* Ecclesiasticus, xxii. 16.

GENTLEMEN,

AS an individual of the profession, I congratulate you for your wise and spirited efforts to effect a general reform in the trade, The choice of your Committee, their constancy and firmness against all opposition, does them and you the highest honour.

O

I have

I have carefully observed their proceedings through the whole process of the business, and nicely remarked with what gradation, candour, and ingenuity, they have prosecuted their design. As wise master-builders, they have laid a good foundation ; a foundation with uniformity and strength, and now verging to be possessed and enjoyed by the community at large, by the sanction and authority of the Barbers Company.

Their having critically examined the chartered rights and privileges of the Company, and obtained the opinion of the best counsel, fully exemplifies their judicious conduct.

Their articles and bye-laws already made for regulating the profession, (must I think) exceed your most sanguine expectations, doing credit not only to their judgment, but to their hearts.

It is with astonishment that I behold either Journeymen with fair characters, or Masters with a degree of understanding above gross ignorance, that do not joyfully embrace so laudable, just, and wise a procedure !

The Hair-merchants and Perfumers (except a few self-interested men) deserve the highest encomiums, having cheerfully and liberally favoured your designs, as to make an inseparable interest.

Indulge, Gentlemen, the honest feelings of a heart, that laments over the weak, avaricious, and irreligious opposers of your and their own true interest, who have effrontery, through ignorance or a worse spirit, to withstand your just and laudable purposes, planned by the most wise and sensible



sible men of the profession; and, what is more incredible, their very existence depends on such equitable maxims, and on the profession of men whom they are opposing. Their names and characters are well known and exposed, therefore I spare them in this place, as the most phlegmatic dispositions would hiss them out of society, and hold them up to posterity as brands of infamy.

A late cruel remonstrance will justify the censure, particularly of the co-partners on a certain hill in London; the fact is too true to be denied, and too recent to be forgot. Their malignancy against the regulation of the profession appears evident to all, and for no other reason but that those men feel themselves lessened in their usurped importance, and humbled in their enormous pride, in being deprived of having the whole disposal and appointment of journeymen to masters and masters to journeymen, and that by means of the Society's Offices being established. They have waited for an opportunity to shew it, and the time is come; they have meanly stooped so *low*, as to vent it on an office-keeper of the Association, a neighbour and a customer, a poor man, but of an honest character, with a wife and eight or nine children, in order to capture his person.

They were obliged to use all the art niggard nature possessed them of, and added the interest-money to make the sum amount to an arrest, to prosecute their uncharitable resentment, and cast a poor distressed man into prison. These men call themselves religious, and that of the strictest sect!

and yet fear not, in opposition to the text, to “take their brother by the throat,” and say, “Pay us what thou owest.” They added to this affliction, and caught at the opportunity, he being a dependent on the Association; and, had it not been for the pitying eye and tender heart of some individuals, in prison he must have remained, for aught I can judge, to perish, with his wife and family, through these obdurate men.

This fact, Gentlemen, having been transmitted to me by a friend of mine, I could not forbear writing to you my sentiments on the subject, doubting not but you will mark such men with strict attention, and let them feel your just resentment. Alas! can such men call such an act Christian, who possess not the common feelings of humanity? No, they cannot, dare not; good men and their own conscience must give them the lie. I am, with the greatest respect,

Gentlemen,

Your friend and very humble servant,

AN ASSOCIATE.

*Bath, Feb. 14, 1785.*

## R E M A R K S.

**T**O sum up the whole, the Editor begs leave to observe, that throughout the form of the charters and acts of parliament relative to the Barbers Company, who at that time practised Surgery, where the word Commonalty, or Corporation, is expressed, (before the disunion of the two Companies) that is to say Barbers, or Barbery, it is generally mentioned singularly, and always takes the lead of the word Surgery, or Surgeons, as thus—The Corporation or Commonalty of Barbers, or Barber-surgeons; but the act no where expresses the Commonalty or Corporation of Surgeons, or Surgeon-barbers; which strongly indicates that Surgery originated from Barbery, as that being the science and first principle of Surgery, and signified the same thing; therefore on that account most probably they might be called Barber-surgeons, at their first incorporation by Edward the Fourth.\*

To

\* The very sense of the word Corporation secures every privilege belonging to a Company; and, in consequence thereof, the Barbers had every privilege expressed in their charters at their first institution, and afterwards had an enlargement of jurisdiction. Their being debarred from exercising Surgery, as termed in the Act of Separation of George the Second, does not do away their privileges; for the act itself allows all the privileges that before belonged to them as a Corporation. Dr. Johnson, in his explanation of the word Corporation, saith, any thing within the compass of a charter belongs to them, even as one man.

To improve the idea, let us take a view of the first simple state of man, acting agreeable to the command of his Maker, in cultivating Nature's produce, when finding her astray, by pruning her overgrowth, and giving her all that grace and elegance which art could inspire.

To the preservation of health and beauty, cleanliness is a necessary article, and a duty we owe to God and Nature; and if Paradise, or a garden, were to be cultivated, certainly the human figure required it more. Before shaving the beard was in practice, cutting (as now termed) or adjusting the hair on the head, or beard, was ever done, from the beginning of the world, and in time became an art or science, the study of particular persons, for preserving and improving natural beauty, who by this acquired skill made a livelihood of the profession; and when shaving the beard was more common, Barbery became an occupation still more general, and is now no doubt a branch of the science called Surgery; or else, why is a Barber first to cut away the hairs, or shave them off from a wound, (and on refusal is liable to a fine of 20*l*.) before the Surgeon dare lay on a plaister to heal it? who is under the same forfeiture, according to the charters of the Barbers Company; for if the Surgeons were to do that part of the operation, according to their own definition of Surgery, they would act the part of a Barber, and further prove that shaving is a part of Surgery. When blisters are to be put on the head of any person, a Barber is first called, for the purpose of shaving the hair  
off,

off, being obligated to attend any hour of the day or night, the same as Surgeons. Is not the case clear then, that they are exempt from serving all ward and parish offices, the same as Surgeons, whilst they can prove that they follow and are capable of executing that branch of the trade: otherwise, it would be making the act of the legislature oblige a person to be at two places at one time, which is a contradiction in terms.

Since the act of disunion of the Barbers and Surgeons, in the reign of George the Second, a trial was commenced against the Barbers, by the Surgeons, with regard to some claim of the Surgeons upon the Barbers Company, which was given in favour of the Barbers, who proved their antient right, as being first a Company.

Another suit of the same nature was commenced some years ago, between the two Companies of Barbers and Surgeons in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, which was also given in favour of the former, for the same reason of prior right of institution.

If it is allowed that the Barbers had a right, by their first charter, to every immunity and exemption, as expressed therein, as granted by Edward the Fourth, and the same rights and privileges continued to them after their conjunction with the Surgeons, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and that of James and Charles the First, together with other enlargements of immunities and privileges, which are continued to them by the act of separation,



tion, as expressed in the reign of George the Second ; it follows that they are still in possession of all such privileges, immunities, and exemptions, as at the first commencement of the Barbers Company.

The Editor hath perhaps, in some respects, reverted from his first intention of not giving his own opinion on the subject, regarding the rights and privileges of the Company ; however, the remarks he has made are but few, and, in justice to the subject, he thinks it will not be deemed proper that he should have said less.

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*A LIST of the different COMMITTEES since the first  
institution of the ASSOCIATION.*

WESTMINSTER *first* COMMITTEE, *chosen Janu-  
ary 26, 1784.*

Mr. COLLIER, Castle court, Strand, Chairman.

Mess. Jones, High street, Mary le bone  
Davis, St. Clement Danes, Strand  
Dore, Long acre  
Barker, King street, Holborn  
Ravencroft, Serle street, Lincoln's inn  
Day, Tavistock street  
Little, Portugal street, Lincoln's inn  
Sauer, Jernyn street  
Sewell, Church court, Strand  
Heath, Lincoln's inn  
Thomas, Strand  
Gale, Charles street, Westminster  
Gould, Great Turnstile, Holborn  
Penman, Plumb tree street, Bloomsbury  
Harrison, No. 27, Oxford street

LONDON COMMITTEE, *chosen the same night as the  
above.*

Mr. STEWART, Old Broad street, Chairman.

Mess. Bowen, Ludgate hill  
Speight, No. 100, Cheapside

P

Mess. Vickery

Mess. Vickery, Bishopsgate street, within  
Truman, Pancras lane  
Wilt, Leadenhall street  
Nicholls, Fleet market

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WESTMINSTER *second* COMMITTEE, *chosen April 5,*  
1784.

Mr. WARD, Oxford street, Chairman.

Mess. Fisher, Gloucester st. Queen's sq. Bloomsbury  
Sims, Orange street, Bloomsbury  
Pellett, Queen's street, Golden square  
Long, No. 2, Portugal street, Lincoln' inn  
M'Alpine, Devereux c. Essex street, Strand  
Perkins, King street, Westminster  
Vint, Tavistock street  
Mesnard, Princes street, Cavendish square  
Jones, Pimlico  
Robbins, No. 138, Oxford street  
Smith, Little Charlotte st. Rathbone place  
Redley, Arundel street, Strand  
Harding, No. 213, Holborn  
Garthorn, Crown court, Westminster  
Webster, No. 9, St. Alban's st. Pall mall  
Butler, Henrietta street, Covent garden  
Morris, Store street, Tottenham street

EXTRA COMMITTEE.

Mess. Collier  
Davis  
Barker

Mess. Harrison  
Jones, Mary le  
bone

LONDON *second* COMMITTEE, *chosen the same time.*

Mr. HARRUP, Houndsditch, Chairman.

Mess. Swan, Fenchurch street  
Morrison, Borough Southwark  
Mason, St. Martin's le grand  
M'Enally, Tooley street, Southwark  
Sharp, Lothbury  
Gottlieb, Walbrook  
Cluse, St. Paul's chain  
Muckle, Cullum street  
Hart, Fenchurch street  
Johnston, Fenchurch street  
Thompson, Bell alley, Coleman street  
Middlewood, Whitechapel  
Long, Cannon street

EXTRA COMMITTEE.

Mess. Stewart  
Speight

Mess. Vickery  
Wilt

WESTMINSTER *third* COMMITTEE, *chosen July 15,*  
1784.

Mr. SMITH, Chairman, Little Charlotte street,  
Rathbone place ;

Mess. Webster, St. Alban's street, Pall mall  
Perkins, King street, Westminster  
Harding, Holborn  
Fisher, Gloucester street  
Butler, Henrietta street, Covent garden  
Sims, Orange street  
Long, Portugal street, Lincoln's inn  
Robbins, Oxford street  
Ward, Oxford street

The aforesaid ten agreed to stand over to the next  
remove of Committee, with the following :

Mess Temple, in the Temple  
Little, Portugal street  
Roach, Orange street, Bloomsbury  
Littler, Hart street, ditto  
Dore, Long acre

EXTRA COMMITTEE.

Mess. Collier	Barker
Davis	Jones
Harrison	Morrison



LONDON *third* COMMITTEE, *chosen* Nov. 4, 1784.

Mr. WILT, Chairman, Leadenhall street.

Mess. Gotlieb, Houndsditch

Garter, Apollo court, Temple bar

Phillips, No. 154. Cheapside

Boggis, Ivey lane

Swan, Fenchurch street

Shields, White horse court, Southwark

Law, Pudding lane

Tyler, Fetter lane

Clint, Ball alley Lombard street

Pobjoy, Bartholomew lane

Rowney, Holborn hill

EXTRA COMMITTEE.

Mess. Stewart

Speight

Vickery

Hart

Harrup

WESTMINSTER *fourth* COMMITTEE, *chosen July 21,*  
1785.

Mr. TEMPLE, in the Temple, Chairman.

Mess. Dore, Long acre  
Cole, Rupert street  
Ridley, Arundel street  
Mather, Edward street, Portman square  
Brown, Greek street, Soho  
Hall, in the Temple  
Caird, Adelphi  
Davis, Mary le bone street, Hay market  
Baird, Duke's court, St. Martin's lane  
Day, Tavistock street  
Terry, Carey street, Lincoln's inn  
Strutt, Oxford street  
Allan, No. 5, Francis street, Golden square  
Mackay, Berners street, Oxford street  
Thomas, Strand  
Wilson, Milkank, Westminster  
Newbegin, No. 9, Windmill street  
Bruce, King street, Golden square  
King, Hungerford market

EXTRA COMMITTEE.

Mess. Collier	Mess. Davis
Ward	Smith
Barker	Little
Long	

LONDON fourth COMMITTEE, chosen March 15,  
1785.

Mr. WILT, Leadenhall street, Chairman.

Mess. Gottlieb, Houndsditch

Garter, Apollo court

Mess. Phillips, Cheapside

Boggis, Ivey lane

Sloan, Fenchurch street

Shields, White horse court, Southwark

Law, Pudding lane

Tyler, Fetter lane

Pobjoy, Bartholomew lane

Rowney, Holborn hill

Crockett, Gun street, Spital fields

Bowen, Ludgate hill

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*The names of the TRUSTEES for commencing and carrying on actions against UNLAWFUL PRACTITIONERS in the Art and Mystery of BARBERY, or persons UNLAWFULLY TEACHING the same, viz.*

Mess. John Wilt, Leadenhall street ;

John Hart, Fenchurch street ;

William Robinson, St. Mary Axe ;

William Vickery, Bishopsgate street within ;

James Speight, Cheapside ;

James Stewart, Old Broad street ;

Citizens of London, and Liverymen of the Barbers Company.

*A LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the Incidental Expenses of the Peruke-makers and Hair-dressers Association.*

	£.	s.	d.
Allan and Co. Fish street hill	10	0	0
Allan, Rupert street	0	10	6
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Andrew, in the Temple	0	5	0
Armstrong, Castle street	0	5	0
Allen, Philpot lane	0	2	6
Ashdown, Rochester	0	1	0
Amelin, Hedge lane	0	2	6
Alexander, Throgmorton street	0	1	0
Arkell, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields	0	10	6
Butler, Henrietta street, Covent garden	1	1	0
Barker, King street, Holborn	1	1	0
Bowen, Ludgate hill	1	1	0
Boggis, Ivey lane	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Blackstock and Co. Cow lane	1	1	0
Breach, Throgmorton street	0	10	6
Bird, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury	0	10	6
Beazely, Fetter lane	0	10	6
Barry, No. 18, Queen Ann street East	0	10	6
Blyde, King street, Soho	0	5	0
Bolton, Red lion street	0	5	0
Brooker, Cavendish street	0	5	0
Burn, Castle street, Bloomsbury	0	5	0
Burton, Old Bethlem	0	5	0
Banks, Vine street, Piccadilly	0	5	0
Bonwick, College hill	0	5	0

Barnard

Barnard, No. 27, Fenchurch street	0	5	0
Brown, Swithin's lane	0	2	6
Butler, Sherborne lane	0	2	0
Brunker, Rood lane	0	1	0
Brooks, White rose court, Coleman street	0	1	0
Breach, Throgmorton street ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	2	6
Bailieu, Cree church lane	0	1	0
Brealy, Princes street, Lothbury	0	1	0
Burrows, Old Broad street	0	2	6
Bonwick, College hill ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	16	0
Breach, Throgmorton street ( <i>3d subscrip.</i> )	0	8	0
Bennett, London house yard	0	5	0
Brown, Greek street, Soho	0	10	6
Baird, Duke's court, St. Martin's lane	0	10	6
Brown, Chancery lane	0	8	0

Collick John, Esq; St. Martin's lane	21	0	0
Cluse, Paul's chain, Doctors commons	1	1	0
Collier, Castle court, Strand	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Cole, Rupert street	1	1	0
Cole, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>3d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Caird, Adam street, Adelphi	1	1	0
Coaffee, Wyld street	0	10	6
Carter, Arundel street	0	10	6
Chilcot, Fleet street	0	10	6
Crockett, Gun street, Spital fields	0	10	6
Clint, Ball alley, Lombard street	0	5	0
Carter, Butcher hall lane	0	5	0
Clark, Nag's head court, Gracechurch street	0	2	6



Chapple, Leman street, Goodman's fields	0	1	0
Clay, Tokenhouse yard	0	2	6
Cooper, Southampton buildings	0	10	6
Cater	0	2	6

Day, Tavistock street	2	2	0
Dore, Long acre	1	1	0
Dixon, Brook street	0	10	6
Davis, Mary le bone street, Haymarket	0	5	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Dickie, 3 King court, Lombard street	0	2	6
Driver, No. 2, Abchurch yard	0	2	6
Dye, Gravesend,	0	1	0
Dunbar, Leather lane	0	1	0
Davis, No. 23, May pole, East smithfield	0	1	0
Davis, Saint Clement Danes	0	10	6
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	10	6
Dennett, Wood street	0	10	6

Evans, Fleet street	0	10	6
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Fisher, Gloucester street	1	1	0
Freeman, No. 34, Leman street, Goodman's fields	0	10	6
Fether, South Moulton street	0	10	6
Fullock, Lambeth marsh	0	5	0
Fennymore, Warwick street	0	5	0
Fletcher, Butcher row, Temple bar	0	5	0
Field, Leadenhall street	0	5	0

Finch,

Finch, Queen's row, Knightsbridge	0	5	0
Fowler, Great Warner st. Coldbath fields	0	2	6
Forelee, Wormwood street	0	2	6
Ford, Wardour street	0	5	0
Gottlieb, senior, Wallbrook	1	1	0
Garthorn, Bridge street, Westminster	1	1	0
Gale, Charlotte street, Westminster	1	1	0
Garwood, Bishopsgate street within	1	1	0
Garter, Apollo court, Temple bar	0	10	6
Godwin, St. Martin's court	0	10	6
Gray, St. Martin's lane, Charing cross	0	5	0
Gwynn, Bell yard	0	5	0
Gottlieb, Houndsditch	0	5	0
Grout, Old Broad street	0	10	6
Ganderton, Bull and mouth street	0	5	0
Gage, Charles street, Covent garden	0	5	0
Grace, Ruffel court	0	5	0
Gosier, West Smithfield	0	5	0
Gauler, Great Carter lane, Doc. commons	0	2	6
Gould, Turnstile, Holborn	0	10	6
Gadson, No. 40, Whitechapel	0	2	6
Grout, Old Broad street ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	10	6
Grimble, Abchurch lane	0	2	6
Gottlieb, Houndsditch ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Hendrie, Shug lane, Charing cross	10	0	0
Harrup, Houndsditch	1	1	0
Hart, Fenchurch street	1	1	0
Harding, Holborn	1	1	0
Harrison, Oxford street	1	1	0
Hooper, Cheapside	0	10	6

Hall, in the Temple	0	10	6
Hillhard, Duke street, Lincoln's inn	0	10	6
Hamblatt, No 205, Holborn	0	10	6
Holland, Oxendon street	0	5	0
Howard, Camomile street	0	5	0
Hart, Fenchurch street ( <i>a fine</i> )	0	5	0
Hesketh, No. 22, Little Britain	0	5	0
Harrison, No. 99 Upper Thames street	0	2	6
Harrison, ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	8	0
Hurl, Rosamond street, Clerkenwell	0	1	0
Hazell, No. 36, Whitechapel	0	1	0
Hammatt, Mark lane	0	5	0
Hankin, No. 35, King street, Cheapside	0	2	6
Henderson, No. 44, Coleman street	0	2	6
Heath, Lincoln's inn	1	1	0
Hardin, Budge row	0	10	6
Heath, Lincoln's inn ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Hall, in the Temple ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Hearon, Kensington	0	2	6
Hooper	0	5	0

Johnston, Fenchurch street	1	1	0
Jones, Pimlico	1	1	0
Jacobs, Bond street	0	10	6
Jebb, Jewry street, Aldgate	0	10	6
Jackson, Wardour street	0	5	0
Jones, Throgmorton street	0	5	0

King, Mansell street, Goodman's fields	0	5	0
King, Isaac	0	5	0

Kitchin,

Kitchin, Castle street	0	5	0
Korb, Hatton street	0	3	0
Kirk, Leather lane, Holborn	0	2	6
Kearn, No. 4, Tower street	0	2	6
Kid, Great Tower hill	0	2	6
Kalloway, Mason's alley, Basinghall str.	0	2	6
Kirby, Beech lane	0	2	6

Long, Portugal street, Lincoln's inn	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Lambert, Church yard St. Clement Danes	1	1	0
Law, Pudding lane	0	10	6
Lofty, No. 27, Strand	0	10	6
Lepine, Rood lane	0	2	6
Lecount, Red lion court, Spital fields	0	2	6
Lee, Leman street, Goodman's fields	0	1	0
Lawless, Bartholomew lane	0	2	6
Little, Portugal street	1	1	0
Littler, Hart street, Bloomsbury	1	1	0

Morrison and Co. Borough, Southwark	2	2	0
Morrison and Co. Southwark ( <i>2d sub.</i> )	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>3d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Mather, Edward street, Portman square	2	2	0
Mason, St. Martin's le grand	1	1	0
M'Enally, Tooley street	1	1	0
Mesnard, Princes street, Cavendish square	1	1	0
M'Alpine, Devereux court	1	1	0
M'Donald, Burleigh street	1	1	0
Milton, Cursitor street	0	10	6

Main,

Main, Greek street	0	10	6
Moulton, Ruffel court	0	10	6
Muller, Ruffel street, Bloomsbury	0	10	6
Mackay, Berners street	0	10	6
Meech, Great Saint Andrew's	0	5	0
Maddox, Aldersgate street	0	5	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	10	6
Must, Leadenhall street	0	2	6
May, Clerkenwell green	0	2	6
Millard,	0	1	0
Martin, No. 10, Whitechapel	0	2	0
Mills, Round court, Strand	0	10	6
Muckle, Cullum street	1	1	0
M'Alpine, Devereux court ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
M'Kinnon, Rider street, St. James's	0	10	6

Nelson, Fore street	0	5	0
Newbegin, Windmill street	0	5	0
Newell, Fullwood's rents	0	10	6
Newbegin, Windmill street, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0

Osborne, Marlborough street	0	10	6
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Perkins, King street, Westminster	1	1	0
Phillips, Cheapside	1	1	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Penstone, Cork street	0	10	6
Poglep, George's court Princes street	0	10	6
Penny, Gray's inn	0	10	6

Pearce,



Pearce, Well street, Oxford street	0	10	6
Pearce, Mount street, Grosvenor square	0	10	6
Pinkney, Middle row, Holborn	0	5	0
Poole, Castle street	0	2	6
Pobjoy, Bartholomew lane	1	1	0
Pridie, Mason's alley, Basinghall street	0	1	0
Page, No. 28, Laurence lane	0	1	0
Pellett, Queen's street, Golden square	1	1	0
Pear, Islington	0	5	0

Robbins, Oxford street	2	2	0
Ridley, Arundel street	1	1	0
Rowney, Holborn hill	1	1	0
Ditto, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Ravenscroft, Serle street	1	1	0
Raymond, Bedford street, Bedford row	0	10	6
Robson, Half moon street	0	10	6
Roberts, Hammer Smith	0	10	6
Roberts, Kensington	0	10	6
Rowland Kirby street, Hatton street	0	10	6
Raymond, Round c. St. Martin's le grand	0	10	6
Roberts, Windmill street	0	5	0
Richards, David street	0	5	0
Richards, Holywell street	0	5	0
Rider, Creed lane	0	5	0
Ray, Fisher street	0	5	0
Robertson, St. Mary Axe	0	2	6
Rivers, Wormwood street	0	1	0
Reddington, Osborne street, Whitechapel	0	1	0
Reid, St. James's square	1	1	0
Stewart,			

Stewart, Old Broad street	2	2	0
Ditto, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Swan, Fenchurch street	1	1	0
Sharp, Lothbury	1	1	0
Speight, Cheapside	1	1	0
Ditto, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Sims, Orange street	1	1	0
Smith, Little Charlotte street	1	1	0
Stephens, Little George street	1	1	0
Shields, White horse court, Southwark	0	5	0
Shields, ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Smith, Brompton row	0	10	6
Sexton, Temple bar	0	10	6
Searle, in the Temple	0	10	6
Stubler, Marshall street	0	10	6
Strutt, Oxford street	0	10	6
Ditto, ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Sloman, Fleet market	0	10	6
Stevens, Castle street, Oxford street	0	10	6
Strahan, Lime street	0	5	0
Ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Sauer, Jermyn street	0	5	0
Strahan, Pater noster row	0	5	0
Siseland, Holles street	0	5	0
Searle, Cavendish street, Bishopsgate street	0	5	0
Shepherd, Cecil court, St. Martin's lane	0	5	0
Sadgrove, Gloucester row, Knightsbridge	0	5	0
Smith, Nicholas lane, Lombard street	0	2	6
Smith, No. 32, Swithin's lane	0	2	6
Stewart, No. 15, Threadneedle street	0	2	6
Semmence, No. 64, Cannon street	0	2	6
ShearSmith, Bath street	0	1	0

Sellers,

Sellers, Butcher row, East Smithfield	0	1	0
Scott, St. Katherine's, Tower	0	1	0
Smith, Little Charlotte st. ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Swallow, Clapham	0	5	0
Turnbull, Strand	5	5	0
Thompson, Bell alley, Coleman street	1	1	0
Temple, in the Temple	1	1	0
Thomas, Strand	0	10	6
Taylor and Co. No. 75, Holborn	0	10	6
Terry, Carey street	0	10	6
Torkington, Chancery lane	0	10	6
Tredennick, Gray's inn lane	0	10	6
Thomkie, Brewer street	0	5	0
Truman, Pancrass lane	0	5	0
Tuffin, Castle street	0	7	6
Tuffin, ditto ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	0	2	6
Tanniell, Swallow street	0	2	6
Tyler, Fetter lane	0	2	6
Tring, Bow Church yard	0	2	6
Tyrers, Walworth	0	2	6
Tuck, Goodman's yard, Minories	0	1	0
Thelin, No. 57, Rupert street	0	10	6
Temple, in the Temple ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Terry, Carey street ( <i>2d subscrip.</i> )	1	1	0
Thorn	0	2	0
Vickery, Bishopsgate street within	1	1	0
Vint, Tavistock street	1	1	0
Vokins, Dean street	0	5	0

Vital, No. 281, Whitechapel road	0	1	0
Venners, Butcher row, East Smithfield	0	1	0
Vickery, Bishopsgate st. within (2d sub.)	1	1	0
Vint, Tavistock street (2d subscrip.)	0	10	6
Ward, Oxford street	2	2	0
Webster, St. Alban's street, Pall mall	1	1	0
Wilt, Leadenhall street	1	1	0
Ditto (2d subscrip.)	1	1	0
Wittey, in the Temple	0	10	6
Walker, St. James's street	0	10	6
Wills, No. 27, Bow lane	0	10	6
Ditto (2d subscrip.)	0	10	6
Ware, Dock head	0	10	6
Wells, St. Peter's alley, Cornhill	0	5	0
Walker, Clement's lane	0	2	6
West, White cross street	0	2	0
Wyse, No. 21, Wapping street	0	2	0
Wyse, ditto (2d subscrip.)	0	4	0
Ward, Oxford street (2d subscrip.)	1	1	0
Younger, Silver street, Golden square	0	10	

\* \* This List includes Subscriptions up to the 20th  
 of October, 1785.













